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ABSTRACT

Using selected existing data bases and field verification procedures, a project provided estimates of the number of displaced homemakers in New York State (by county) and detailed related educational needs. A minimum of 100,000 and a maximum of 673,700 women ages 35-64 were estimated as widowed, divorced, or separated, not in the labor force, and recieving no recorded income (displaced homemakers). In a statewide verification study, 30% of selected personnel in agencies likely to deal with displaced homemakers agreed with the higher figure, 10% named the lower figure, and 61% replied "don't know." Another section of the verification study identified jobs or careers, and self image as dimensions critical to displaced homemakers in over 50% of the responses, identifying the factors in seven priority areas. However, in the same survey, less than 50% of the agencies said they were prepared to respond to any one of the seven highest priority areas. The major emphasis of most available programs and services are educational and career oriented. Project outcomes indicate that the most efficacious approach for serving displaced homemakers appears to be a regional or community based cooperative effort that specifies current and anticipated programs and services available at educational and other service agencies. In identifying four need stages of displaced homemakers (personal adjustment, career adjustment, program participation, and support and followup), an interrelationship between agencies and need stages is emphasized. (Six appendixes include survey instruments and data summaries.) (MEK)

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The Displaced Homemaker in New York State:

A Needs Assessment

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in cooperation with:

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Summary of Displaced Homemaker Estimates

Reverse page 81 and 82

The Displaced Homemaker in New York State:

A Needs Assessment

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This publication describes the procedures and outcomes of a research effort undertaken by the Two-Year College Development Center in cooperation with the New York State Education Department, Bureau of Occupational Education Research and the Office of Special Programs. Because the project was designed to utilize existing data, a variety of agencies and information resources contributed to the project. We are most appreciative of the time and assistance given by many individuals and the agencies they represent. The results would not have been achieved without the cooperation of the New York State Departments of Labor, Commerce, Health, and Social Services; community and educational agency staff members who responded to our survey and served as interviewees; and agency personnel in Cortland County who provided advice and information during the pilot phase.

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ABSTRACT

Displaced homemakers form a "subculture of statistically invisible" persons who have not until recently been recognized as a group. As a definable population they do not fall into any specific category within the vast array of data collected annually by governmental agencies. However, during the past three years, the displaced homemaker movement in many states has given national visibility to the needs of these persons and has led to several accomplishments.

The purpose of the project is to provide base-line information for New York State primarily through use of selected existing data resources and by field verification procedures.

The objectives within this goal include the following:

-- The number of displaced homemakers in New York State will be statistically estimated.

-- The education related needs of displaced homemakers will be identified.

-- The estimated numbers and needs will be verified by agency personnel providing services to displaced homemakers or to individuals with similar characteristics.

-- Data results, outcomes and implications will be disseminated to selected agencies and service-providers.

Based on available data, three numerical estimates were determined for each county --- a minimum figure, a maximum figure, and a potential number of "new" displaced homemakers each year. A state-wide survey and selected interviews verified numerical estimates, and priority needs of displaced homemakers which were extracted from a literature review. Data results were summarized by frequency, means and percentages. Project outcomes were disseminated and shared with agency staff members as part of a state-wide conference.

PART I: BACKGROUND AND NEEDS STATEMENT

Displaced homemakers form a "subculture of statistically invisible" persons who have not until recently, been recognized as a group. Displaced homemakers as a definable population do not fall into any specific category within the vast array of data collected and computerized annually by governmental agencies. While no universally accepted statistical documentation of their numbers, problems or needs is readily available conditions associated with the creation and increase of displaced homemakers are becoming more widespread.

Laurie Shield, National Coordinator for the Alliance for Displaced Homemakers, testified before the U.S. Senate Human Resources Committee that displaced homemakers are:

> *... women (persons) in their middle years, who have fulfilled their role through the death or divorce of their spouse, or who through separation or other misfortune lose the primary source of income on which they have been dependent.*

In 1977, the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs[1] undertook an investigation of the educational needs of selected categories of disadvantaged women, including older women, single mothers and displaced homemakers. The Council's concern was stimulated by an awareness of the steadily increasing number of such women, and of their need to be self-supporting. The Council determined that of all the groups investigated, displaced homemakers have the most urgent educational needs.

Usually female, the displaced homemaker is a mature person who, having spent many years in a dependent role finds any previously acquired saleable skills out-of-date or may lack paid work experience altogether. Therefore, she faces more than the usual problems in seeking employment. She needs career training, and an increased awareness of her own skills and potential, resulting in greater self-confidence to compete more successfully in today's job market.

The displaced homemaker is set apart from the average returning female student because of the urgency and immediacy of her needs in seeking education, training or re-training. She may have neither sufficient time nor finances to undertake extended periods of education and is often under great emotional stress in trying to cope with fear, anger and new responsibilities resulting from her changed status. The transitions faced by displaced homemakers are often of crisis proportion.

Self-sufficiency often eludes displaced homemakers for not one, but many of the following circumstances: a) they are ineligible for unemployment insurance because they have not been gainfully employed,

b) they are often disillusioned upon learning that the once valuable skills of homemaking have little dollar-value as directly applied to the labor market, or that education, training, or work experiences received earlier in life are not competitively as salable as recent paid employment, c) their potential for adequate job performance is questioned by potential employers because of their inexperience and/or ages, d) divorced displaced homemakers are not eligible to receive Social Security assistance which is linked to the working spouse, e) widowed persons are subject to age limitations for Social Security, and Aid for Dependent Children assistance ceases when children reach majority age, and f) inflation quickly erodes the value of any life insurance, savings or other fixed income that might be available to the displaced homemaker.

The scope of concern for displaced homemakers is shown by census data: 3,164,000 widows and 2,435,000 divorced women in the 35-64 age bracket, and since 1968, the numbers of households headed by women alone have increased 10 times faster than the number of traditional two-adult families.

During the past three years, the displaced homemaker movement in many states has given national visibility to the needs of these persons and has led to several accomplishments including:

-- the passage of federal legislation that specifies the displaced homemaker as a target group under CETA

-- the first national training conference for the displaced homemaker

-- the development of a "how-to" manual for displaced homemaker programs

-- the establishment of the National Displaced Homemaker Network

In New York State, special programs and projects are underway with funding support from the State Education Department, Office of Occupational and Continuing Education, the Department of Labor and the Comprehensive Education Training Act (CETA). Other agencies or groups (i.e. Cooperative Extension, Home Economics Education) have recently identified displaced homemakers as target clientele.

Unresolved Issues. Definition for the term Displaced Homemaker and identification of appropriate age parameters remain unresolved. The investigation undertaken by the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs[1] interpreted middle years as 35-64; the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska and Arizona define a displaced homemaker as a person over 30 meeting certain employment and income qualifications. The August 1977

legislation in New York State[2] used the phrase "in their middle years" to identify age. The question of age was originally defined at the Federal level as 35-64 in 1975, (H.R. 28-1977).[3] When displaced homemakers were added as a target population for CETA services under Title III (H.R. 10270),[4] an age minimum of 40 years was indicated.

The Education Amendments of 1976 (Public Law 94-482)[5] defines eligibility for programs and services as those male or female adults who had been solely homemakers but who now, because of dissolution of marriage, must seek employment.

Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1978[4] (Public Law 95-524) defines the displaced homemaker as:

> *--- an individual who has not worked in the labor force for a substantial number of years (interpreted as 5 years or more; but may include up to 2600 hours of employment during this period) but who has worked in the home, providing unpaid services for family members; has been dependent on public assistance or on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income or is receiving public assistance on account of dependent children in the home, especially where such assistance will soon be terminated (interpreted as within 2 years); is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.*

New York legislation (August 5, 1977; Multi-Purpose Service Center for Displaced Homemakers)[2] defines a displaced homemaker as:

> *--- an individual who has worked in the home providing unpaid household service for family members; is not gainfully employed; has had or would have difficulty in securing employment; and has been dependent on the income of another family member, but is no longer supported by such an income; or has been dependent on federal assistance, but is no longer eligible for such assistance or is supported as the parent of minor children by government assistance or spousal support, but whose children are within two years of reaching their majority.*

Revised legislation in New York (S 5924)[6] has been introduced (May 1979) defining displaced homemaker as:

> *--- an individual who has not worked in the labor force for a substantial number of years; but has during those years worked in the home providing unpaid services for family members; has been dependent on public assistance or on the income of another family member, but is no longer supported*

by that income, or is receiving public assistance on account of dependent children in the home especially where such assistance will soon be terminated; is unemployed or under-employed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or up-grading employment.

As of this writing,(September 1979), there has been no word of final enactment.

The basic needs of displaced homemakers, to become self-sufficient and economically independent are reflected within all definitions. Given the current trend of younger women to postpone marriage, delay child-bearing, and remain active in the labor force, it is possible that in the future some women will be better prepared for self-sufficiency. However, the need is immediate for those currently in the status of displaced homemaker no matter how precisely defined.

The need to develop more accurate statistical information on displaced homemakers has been underscored in the literature. It becomes essential "to be counted" and identified as a group before public policy and program planning can effectively take place.

Statement of Purpose. New York State does not currently have a data base consisting of numbers and documented education-related needs of displaced homemakers, information which could and should be used for more effective planning of vocational education programs and supportive services for this target group. The purpose of this project is to provide estimates of this needed base-line information primarily through utilization of selected existing data resources and by field verification procedures.

PART II: PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

Objectives

The objectives of the project are as follows:

1. The number of displaced homemakers in New York State will be statistically estimated.

2. The education-related needs of displaced homemakers, in terms of scope and priority, will be identified.

3. The estimated numbers and needs will be verified by personnel at agencies providing services to groups that are similar to or actually include displaced homemakers.

4. Data results, outcomes and implications will be disseminated to selected agencies and service-providers.

Achieving these objectives will constitute a needs assessment of the target group of displaced homemakers, as provided for within the Vocational Education Amendments of 1976. These data will have utility for planning and policy-making relative to programs and services for displaced homemakers.

Description of Procedures

Project Definition. The definition of displaced homemaker used in this study is based on the legal definition as set forth in the original 1977 New York State legislation, which remains law as of this writing. The project definition was adapted for statistical and tabulation purposes to reflect the Vocational Education emphasis. Therefore, it does not coincide precisely with the definition of displaced homemakers found in current legislation or accompanying regulations. The project definition is more restrictive and as such provides information focusing on the core of unserved displaced homemakers most in need in New York State.

The project defines displaced homemakers as individuals 35-64 years old, usually females, who, due to widowhood, separation or divorce are suddenly displaced from unpaid household services to family members, are not gainfully employed; are ineligible for public/government benefits programs, and are unable to cope with loss of income and role support.

The selection of 35-64 as age parameters is consistant with the age ranges in available data resources, and approximates current legislation and regulations

In order to emphasize the importance of individual ability to cope with a given situation, the phrase "inability to cope with loss of income and role support" was included in the project definition. Individuals finding themselves "displaced" tend to function with varying degrees of effectiveness. Therefore, the kinds of assistance needed will vary according to individual needs.

Factors Impinging on Estimates. When using similar population data from several sources, there is likelihood for some duplication and/or omission to occur in the count. For instance, if it were possible to trace an individual through the various governmental data sources, it is quite possible, given selected circumstances, that this person would appear in more than one set of data, or be omitted from all sources particularly when data is not available for identical months or years. The impact of this occurrence should be minimal since the population projections for New York State appear to be relatively stable. Extrapolation from such data will also cause an error tendency.

Because of the transitory nature of displaced homemaker status, individuals move in and out of this status as individual circumstances, capability and ability dictate. Thus, actual figures at any one point in time are subject to revision as these individuals continually make decisions and compromises affecting their daily lives. Depending on the individual, a displaced homemaker may initiate mainstream entry or reentry by taking a job, going to school or finding a source of income assistance. By doing so, she may technically remove herself from displaced homemaker status, although her needs for support services, education or job training or upgrading may remain the same.

Collection of Data Resources

Pilot Study. In order to determine the kinds of information and data resources available, an exploratory data collection effort was conducted in one county. Cortland County was selected as the pilot site due, in part, to accessibility of community, municipal and county agencies and personnel. Cortland County also has a blend of suburban, rural and small city populations with a manufacutring base that provides employment for nearly 40% of its labor force. A state university college is located there and it is co-sponsor of a community college with a neighboring county.

The search for data began with personal visits by project staff to several agency offices in the county, including the Department of Social Services, New York Employment Service, Chamber of Commerce, County government offices and the State University College at Cortland. An important outcome of these interviews was awareness of the scope and limitations of data that were potentially available for each county in the state.

State-Wide Resources. Following the pilot effort, the search for total-state data was initiated. At the state level, contact was made with the Department of Labor , which provided data for recipients of unemployment and those eligible for unemployment. The New York State Department of Social Services supplied information concerning numbers of persons receiving public assistance. The Department of Commerce furnished total-state data relative to population, employment, heads of households and receipt of support. The Department of Public Health provided state-wide vital statistics information.

Concurrent with the collection of descriptive statistical resources, a review of selected literature was conducted. This review plus interview results in the pilot county were utilized in identifying displaced homemaker needs within the categories of self-awareness, emotional control, goal-directed behavior, social interrelationships, and career and education readiness.

In a previously conducted Continuing Education Needs Assessment (1976)[7] data were collected that provided descriptive or demographic information about responding adults. A subsample of females, aged 35 and older, widowed, divorced, or separated was identified within the original needs assessment sample (N = 22,000) which was representative of the State exclusive of New York City. The original Continuing Education sample does not specifically identify respondents who were in fact displaced homemakers but did allow identification of demographic data of displaced homemaker similars --- respondents to the Continuing Education assessment with age, status and employment characteristics similar to displaced homemakers. Because it was beyond the scope of this study to seek descriptive information directly from displaced homemakers, re-analysis of this subsample of similars was performed using cross-tabulation techniques in order to provide a demographic profile of individuals resembling the target population.

Procedures Leading to Numerical Estimates. The base numbers used in estimating the number of displaced homemakers were New York State population figures for females, aged 35-64 --- the general target population. It became apparent from available data resources that three separate estimates were possible.

One estimate was the potential number of "new" displaced homemakers each year. This estimate involved the application of divorce and male death rates to the target population within each county. The results indicate a potential number who annually may become widowed, divorced or separated and may be in need of community services.

A second estimate, perceived as an indicator of the unserved and those in greatest need, was made with the cooperation of the Department of Commerce. In order to provide a base or minimum figure, an estimate was sought that was restrictive and included those individuals who apparently were not receiving income from any documented source. To obtain this estimate, the number of females, age 35-64; widowed, divorced, separated; not in the labor

force and not receiving income from social security, public assistance or railroad retirement was determined from a special computer analysis using the Public Use Sample from the 1970 Census information file.

A third estimate was based on a reduction process. The number in the total female population age 35-64 was established as the base figure from which the following data were subtracted:

1) the number of women in the labor force

2) the number of unemployment recipients and those eligible for unemployment

3) the estimate of full-time homemakers

4) the number receiving public assistance

5) the number of female deaths (application of annual rate to target population)

6) the number entering marriage (application of annual rate to target population)

The remaining number are those who are not accounted for by various data sources and therefore, may be displaced homemakers. This process utilized extrapolation and required some assumptions about linear applicability of incidence rates across age groups. Therefore, it is highly probable that these estimates are inflated to some degree.

The three processes summarized provide a) an estimate of potential new displaced homemakers each year, b) a minimum number indicating the core of unserved, and c) a residual estimate that results in a probable maximum number. The data sources for the three estimates are summarized in detail in Explanatory Notes.

Verification Procedures

In order to obtain verification of numerical estimates and needs, a three-part questionnaire was developed for administration to service providers or agency personnel working with groups resembling displaced homemakers. The Introduction Section of the instrument sought to establish the role of the responding agency with respect to human services and the extent to which displaced homemakers were included as part of the agency's clientele. Part I listed the maximum, minimum and annual estimates for each county in New York State and requested verification and/or reactions to help define the estimates. Part II requested the rating of 23 needs by the responding agency staff as to their perceived priority, a self-rating by the responding agency staff of their ability to respond to these needs, and information relative to programs, services and communications. A sample questionnaire is attached to this report as Appendix A.

Questionnaires were mailed to 238 educational, government and community agencies, identified as having the greatest potential for serving displaced homemakers. These agencies included, among others, Cooperative Extension agents, Continuing Education Directors at two-year colleges and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES), CETA County and City Administrators, local service agencies such as YWCA and Women Centers, and known project/program directions. Questionnaires were also distributed to 10 displaced homemakers active in local program efforts who were asked to respond as representatives of displaced homemakers, particularly in rating the listed needs. The return rate for this state-wide verification survey was 40% resulting in a total of 85 usable responses. A profile of respondents and their perceptions of clientele is summarized in Table I. The greatest number of responses were received from BOCES, Cooperative Extension, and post-secondary institutions.

Over 95% of the responding agencies indicated that they served at least 50 individuals who had characteristics similar in some degree to the project definition of displaced homemakers. The greatest difference among clientele served were identified as age and assistance eligibility. About 40% primarily served a clientele younger than 35. About 29% of the agencies reported that their clientele, who were similar to displaced homemakers as defined, receive income assistance and/or alimony, and another 6% of the respondents indicated that their clientele had income or sufficient support.

As reported by responding agencies, clientele having characteristics similar to displaced homemakers are representative of a cross-section of the population including economically disadvantaged, minorities, rural, suburban and urban.

Interview Sample. In order to obtain in-depth information and perceptions that could not be provided by written responses, a sample of agency personnel were selected for interviewing. The sample included staff members from Women's Centers, Displaced Homemaker Centers, funded projects, two-year college counselors and BOCES personnel. An interview schedule (Appendix A) was designed to seek opinions concerning factors such as: a model or ideal program, the kinds of support that such a program would warrant, basic operational concerns, problems in dealing with this target population, and perspectives for more effective channeling of existing resources.

TABLE I

SUMMARY PROFILE: RESPONDENTS AND CLIENTELE

1. Description of respondents:

BOCES	23.5%
Cooperative Extension	21.1%
Two/Four-Year College	17.6%
Center for Women/Displaced Homemakers	11.7%
CETA - Manpower	9.4%
YWCA	4.7%
Representatives of Displaced Homemakers	3.5%
Other	8.2%

2. Number of displaced homemakers served by respondents:

10 or under	11-50	51-100	over 100	unknown
4.9%	29.9%	16.6%	28.3%	20%

3. Match of respondent clientele to displaced homemaker definition:

very similar	48%
somewhat similar	48%
not similar	7%

4. Agency clientele differences from displaced homemaker project definition:

age	marital status	assistance eligibility	employability	personal	other
35	14%	29%	8%	7%	10%

5. Characteristics of displaced homemaker clientele:

suburban	urban	rural	other
31.1%	21.2%	31.5%	3.5%

Minority status:

10% or under	11-25%	26-50%	over 50%
75%	13.6%	4.5%	6.8%

Economically disadvantaged:

25% and under	25-50%	51-75%	76-100%
17.6%	23.5%	11.7%	47.1%

N = 85

PART III: SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND OUTCOMES

Estimates of Displaced Homemakers

At the start of the project in April 1979, numerical information was not available concerning displaced homemakers in New York State. During August, the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, DC, provided state and regional estimates of displaced homemakers that were based on a 1976 Census Bureau survey.[8] The Women's Bureau estimates were related to CETA eligibility, therefore, displaced homemaker was defined more broadly than this project.

> ...Women 22 years of age and older who are receiving AFCD, women whose youngest child is 16 or 17 years old; women who are widowed, divorced, separated or married with a disabled spouse; women who have been out of the labor force for five or more years or who never worked; women who were under the age of 65 and worked less than 500 hours; or who were in the 1976 labor force and worked less than 500 hours in 1975.

Using this inclusive definition, the Women's Bureau estimates for New York State falls between this project's minimum and maximum estimates.

The project estimates of displaced homemakers, presented in Table II, are summarized according to the 13 Occuaptional Education Planning Regions. The geographic boundaries of the planning regions are displayed on the following map. (Page 14) Individual county estimates are categorized by region and introduced by a brief description. The estimates for each county are presented in Appendix B.

Based on the 1970 Public Use Sample, 243,800 women age 35-64 were estimated as widowed, divorced, separated and not in the New York State labor force. Of this number an estimated 74,000 were recorded as receiving income from public assistance and 69,582 with income from railroad retirement and social security. Women with no recorded income numbered approximately 100,000. This figure (second column Table II) represents the minimum estimate of individuals (1.5% of the general target group) who are not being served and may be categorized as displaced homemakers.

The reduction process, which drew from multiple data sources, resulted in a maximum estimate (first column, Table II) for the state of 683,700 of individuals who may be displaced homemakers, or 21.9% of the target group.

The annual potential estimates (third column, Table II) are not to be interpreted as cumulative but, when contrasted to the other estimates, can be viewed as a base from which regional, county or local planning may determine target numbers to be served.

NEW YORK STATE

OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION PLANNING REGIONS

1973

Region #1
Nassau
Suffolk

Region #2
Bronx
Kings
New York
Queens
Richmond

Region #3
Putnam
Rockland
Westchester
Dutchess
Orange
Sullivan
Ulster

Region #4
Albany
Columbia
Fulton
Greene
Montgomery
Rensselaer
Saratoga
Schenectady
Schoharie

Region #5
Clinton
Essex
Franklin
Hamilton
Warren
Washington

Region #6
Jefferson
Lewis
St. Lawrence

Region #7
Herkimer
Madison
Oneida

Region
Broome
Chenang
Delawar
Otsego
Tioga

Region
Cayuga
Cortlan
Onondag
Oswego
Tompkin

Region
Genesee
Livings
Monroe
Ontario
Seneca
Wayne
Wyoming
Yates

Region
Chemung
Schuyler
Steuben

Region
Erie
Niagara
Orleans

Region
Allegany
Cattarau
Chautauq

TABLE II

SUMMARY OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKER ESTIMATES

	Maximum Estimate	Minimum Estimate	Annual "New" Potentials
Region 1	187,560	11,600	5,260
Region 2	158,530	60,700	33,460
Region 3	97,940	7,220	4,200
Region 4	43,420	4,250	2,420
Region 5	14,650	700	650
Region 6	11,340	740	510
Region 7	13,160	1,700	1,030
Region 8	14,700	980	1,140
Region 9	22,970	2,030	1,900
Region 10	35,840	3,450	2,440
Region 11	8,270	770	620
Region 12	64,560	5,400	3,090
Region 13	10,740	370	710
STATE	683,700	100,000	57,470

(Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding)

In seeking verification or supportive data for the numerical estimates as part of the survey, respondents generally felt that the "true estimate" must fall somewhere between the maximum and the minimum figures. Most comments were based on opinions, with 30% of the respondents selecting the higher as more accurate, 10% the minimum, 15% neither and 44% indicated "don't know". As to the accuracy of the estimate of new displaced homemakers on an annual basis, 61% responded "don't know", 11% "no" and 30% "yes". Approximately 90% of the respondents had no data to support any estimates. The 6% that did provide some additional information or extrapolated figures placed estimates between the project's minimum number and mid-point between the minimum and maximum estimates.

Needs of Displaced Homemaker

In addition to numerical estimates, the question of priority needs of displaced homemakers was addressed. In seeking verification and/or revision of the 13 needs drawn from literature and the pilot effort, agency staff members were asked to rate each need as to perceived priority. The following 7 needs were rated by over 50% of the respondents as having greatest priority:

Frequency of Perceived Priority Ratings

71.8% . . . . . Confidence in self

63.5% . . . . . Awareness of techniques and available services to help compete in the job market

58.8% . . . . . Positive self-image

57.6% . . . . . Awareness of job opportunities and realistic employment potential

56.5% . . . . . Awareness of own marketable skills

52.9% . . . . . Short/long term life and career planning

51.8% . . . . . Awareness of interest, skills and knowledge

These seven priority needs reflect two dimensions critical to displaced homemakers --- job or careers and self-image. In open-ended comments, survey respondents (including the three responding displaced homemakers) and interviewees underscored the importance of needs related to coping, confidence in self, and positive self-image in achieving the realization that control of one's life is possible. Of an almost equal critical nature are needs related to job preparation and placement. Once employed and having a sense of confidence, the displaced homemaker becomes a contributing member to the community which in turn reinforces self-sufficiency on an on-going basis.

The frequency percentages and mean ratings for each of the 23 needs are summarized in Appendix C. Individual survey respondents suggested additional needs which included among others: understanding health management, greater awareness of social service agencies, counseling for drug and alcohol abuse, importance of personal appearance and knowledge of creative job alternatives.

Agency Readiness to Respond to Needs. Concurrent with need identification, the extent of institutional and agency capacity to respond to these needs was sought. Respondent self-ratings of preparedness of their respective organizations indicated discrepancies between highly rated priority needs and response capability. These discrepancies are as follows:

Perceived Priority Needs		Self-Rating of Agency Capability to Respond to Needs
(71.8%)	Confidence in self.	45.9%
(63.5%)	Awareness of techniques and available services to help compete in the job market	49.9%
(58.8%)	Positive self-image	45.8%
(57.6%)	Awareness of job opportunities and realistic employment potential.	48.2%
(56.5%)	Awareness of own marketable skills.	43.5%
(52.9%)	Short/long term life and career planning.	37.6%
(51.8%)	Awareness of interests, skills and knowledge	48.2%

Less than 50% of the agencies rated themselves as prepared to respond to any one of the seven highest perceived priority needs of displaced homemakers. Relative to other identified needs, 51.8% were prepared to respond to increasing awareness of educational opportunities. Approximately 1/3 of the respondents were not prepared to respond to other highly rated needs such as: recognition and understanding of how to minimize depression, and understanding of the new single status.

The self rating for each of the 23 needs are summarized as part of Appendix C.

Programs and Services. As part of the survey, respondents identified programs and services currently being offered which were viewed as appropriate to some needs of displaced homemakers. The offerings most frequently reported by each category of agencies are subsequently summarized:

Agency Type	Most frequently reported service
BOCES	- Adult basic education, high school equivalency - Counseling - Occupational education
Two/Four Year Colleges	- Educational programs and courses - Vocational skill-trained, non-traditional career programs - Career planning
Women/Displaced Homemaker Centers	- Counseling - Job counseling and placement - Peer support - Job awareness
Cooperative Extension	- Nutrition, consumer and parenting education
YWCA	- Exploration and self-assessment groups
Others (i.e. Manpower, EOC)	- Job placement - Job training

The major emphases of most available programs and services are educational and career oriented. Other available but less frequently reported services included referral services, information/resource centers, home and financial management seminars, topical workshops and support groups. A complete listing of available service programs as reported are included as part of Appendix D.

Recommended services for displaced homemakers were most often career-oriented and included: training/re-training of job skills, training in job search skills, job and personal counseling, job sampling and/or on-the-job programs. Also recommended were efforts to provide crisis support; to increase understanding of legal, financial and insurance affairs; to provide health (physical and mental) services and child care services, and to provide centralized referral services.

Services to provide legal information, social adjustment, family management, mental health, tutoring, on-the-job and sampling programs, crises and out-reach services were identified most frequently by respondents as those requiring a reallocation of funds or additional resources.

Recommended communication methods to inform displaced homemakers of available services included networking among agencies, mailings, newspaper coverage, radio and TV spots, booths at county fairs and PTA, literature in lawyers' and doctors' offices, and presentations by local lawyers, doctors, educators and employers.

Responses relevant to programs and services appropriate for displaced homemakers are categorized by agency; and frequency of responses are reported in percentage for each questionnaire item in Appendix D.

Summary of Interview Results

Project staff conducted interviews with agency staff members through on-site visitations and telephone conferences. Interviewees represented 12 agencies in New York State currently providing services to displaced homemakers or individuals resembling displaced homemakers. The agencies included Displaced Homemakers Centers at Buffalo, Fredonia, Tonawanda and Niagara Falls; Herkimer and Ulster Community Colleges, Onondaga-Madison and St. Lawrence BOCES; Buffalo School System; Women's Center at Rockland; Economic Opportunity Corporation in Ithaca; YWCA and Aid to Women Victims of Violence in Cortland.

Many interviewees indicated that their agencies serve women with many of the same characteristics as displaced homemakers as defined by this project, however, in several instances, clients tend to be younger than 35. Of the agencies interviewed, approximately an equal number served or did not serve disadvantaged clients. About 90% of clientele at urban centers were described as disadvantaged, while at educational institutions the percentage of disadvantaged was significantly less, particularly in suburban locations. This range is reflective of the survey responses as a whole.

With respect to verification of perceived needs, interview results appeared to be representative of respondents generally. The needs that surfaced most often during the interviews were: a source of financial support, and provision of counseling --- especially immediate to marriage dissolution or loss of spouse. Other needs were described in such terms as: non-threatening counseling, improving self-confidence, encouraging self-action and self-growth. Several interviewees suggested that the most immediate need of displaced homemakers is to cope and function as a person, with education and/or job training subsequent.

To the question, "If funding were no object, what would you like to see in a model program for displaced homemakers?" interviewees responded in terms of:

- help encourage a positive self-image
- maintain an "open-door" policy
- help reduce isolation
- provide financing of a college course
- reduce barriers to education
- provide job training and/or up-grading
- provide adjustment and vocational counseling
- crisis intervention and advocacy

Interviewees identified a major problem in working with displaced homemakers as availability and stability of funds. Interruption of service does irreputable damage to agency credibility.

A second perceived problem area was age discrimination, often encountered by their clientele. The presence of age discrimination is viewed as having direct implication for involvement of employers, local business and industry in order to promote greater awareness. It is generally felt that employers need to become attuned to the concerns of this special group in order that successful employment and self-sufficiency can be realized. It is perceived that irregardless of training or support, employment rejections are a major factor in a client's ability to develop a positive self-concept and achieve self-confidence.

A third problem faced by several urban and suburban service-providers is the lack of inexpensive mass transit. When transportation is available, it is often curtailed at times other than peak travel hours.

A fourth concern identified is the "catch-22" situation often faced by a displaced homemaker who has been left a home or property, a source of

independence, but at the same time provides insufficient income or funds to meet living expenses. In order to subsist, the displaced homemaker may be forced to go on welfare; even though this necessitates giving up the last vestige of any feelings of worth that she may have. Once on welfare, the individual is technially no longer considered a displaced homemaker. This paradoxical situation has implications for policy and regulations in the broadest sense.

Invitational Conference Outcomes. An invitational conference was held at Albany on September 21, 1979, as a culminating project activity. It served as a dissemination vehicle and to obtain feedback from the 60 conferees representing a cross-section of service-providers. A program agenda is attached to this report as Appendix F. As part of the conference interchange, displaced homemaker related issues were identified as follows:

- definition and to some extent, terminology
- importance of data for policy-makers and decision-makers
- necessity for interagency, business/industry collaboration and cooperation with respect to job placement
- need for displaced homemaker involvement in planning
- unresolved issues of service delivery to displaced homemakers as a distinct group as opposed to multi-service centers for women and adults

Demographic Profile Summary

The data provided by the Continuing Education Needs Assessment for the subsample of individuals with characteristics similar to displaced homemakers resulted in a demographic profile. As shown in Table III, several ethnic groups are represented in the subsample. The educational level indices find that over 30% have a college degree or attended college, business or trade school. Over 50% have some high school or are high school graduates. Approximately 16% have 8 years or less of education. Within the subsample approximately 50% indicated they were unemployed. When unemployment is considered, the age category of 55 and older contains a majority of the numbers of any age category and should be considered in any interpretations. Relative to income level, over 67% of the youngest and the oldest categories, and about 55% of the 45-54 age group report incomes of under $7000. Incomes of under $5000 were indicated by almost 50% of the oldest category, over 39% of the 45-54 age group and about 45% of the35-45 age category. A majority of the 35-55 age groups have children at home.

TABLE III

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKER SIMILARS

Ethnic Status	35-44 Age group	45-54 Age group	55 + over Age group	Total
Hispanic	7.3%	3.3%	.7%	3.2%
Black	12.7%	12.6%	9.7%	11.2%
White	76.3%	79.8%	87.5%	82.5%
Oriental	.3%	.7%	.2%	.3%
Native American	2.3%	3.3%	2.2%	2.2%
Other	1.1%	.3%	.5%	.6%
Educational Level				
8 years or less	13.7%	9.5%	20.5%	15.9%
Some high school	23.6%	22.6%	29.5%	26.2%
High school grad/GED	29.2%	34.4%	36.3%	26.0%
Some college or Bus/Trade school	22.1%	21.6%	19.0%	20.5%
College degree	11.2%	11.8%	11.2%	11.3%
Income Level				
Under $5000 (1975)	54.4%*	39.3%*	49.4%*	------
	30.5%**	25.0%**	44.0%**	------
Under $7000 (1975)	68.6%*	54.5%*	67.9%*	------
	60.5%**	49.4%**	89.5%**	------
Children at Home	86.4%*	63.0%*	13.0%*	------
	84.5%**	66.0%**	15.7%**	------
	(*N=99)	(*N=79)	(*N=336)	
	(**N=315)	(**N=252)	(**N=480)	

* = Widowed, divorced, separated, unemployed

** = Widowed, divorced, separated

The re-analysis of displaced homemaker similars subsample indicates that nearly 70% have participated in continuing education since leaving school. The courses taken were job-related in 55% of the instances. Almost 50% report that they would utilize the services of a counselor for job-related courses.

The priority given to occupational dimensions by these displaced homemaker "similars" remains prominent in their learning interests. Nursing, driving, flight training, sales and advertising, management skills, industrial trade/tech skills, engineering and high school equivalency were the most frequently selected learning interests by the 35-55 year-old groups of respondents. The vocational emphasis evidenced by this subsample supports the findings relative to job-related needs which are critical and of highest priority to displaced homemakers. A detailed summary of the re-analysis comprises Appendix E.

PART IV: SUMMARY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary and Implications

Displaced homemakers are emerging from a "statistically invisible" status toward recognition as a unique group of disadvantaged women facing complex problems. Educational and social institutions in the community are initiating programs and services to help displaced homemakers resolve crisis circumstances. This project has resulted in baseline information about displaced homemakers in New York State, including numerical estimates, identification of priority needs, delineation of programs and services that are currently available as well as those that are needed, and a demographic profile of displaced homemaker similars --- individuals with characteristics similar to the target population.

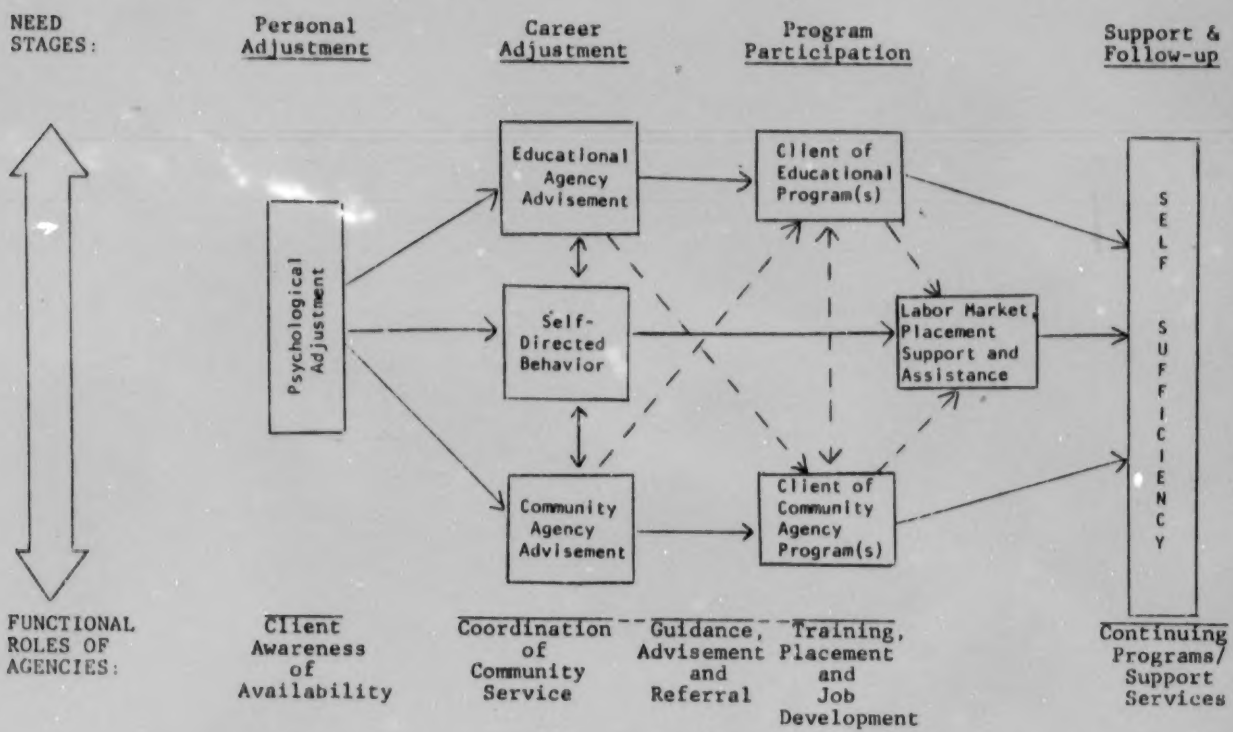
Project outcomes have two major implications toward meeting the needs of displaced homemakers. First, the most efficacious approach appears to be a regional or community-based cooperative effort that articulates current and future programs and services available at both educational and other service agencies.

Second, there is an interrelationship of the functional role of agencies and the sequential need stages faced by displaced homemakers. The diagram provides a conceptual framework of these implications by outlining a sequence that a community or region should consider when addressing the target population of displaced homemakers.

Project findings suggest four need stages faced by displaced homemakers. The first stage is that of Personal Adjustment which is urgent and immediate. At this time, there is need to acquire a sense of control by the individual, often with the help of skilled and/or professional staff. The second need stage is Career Adjustment which is essentially a career decision-making process; assessment of self as to skills, abilities and interests; identification of career alternatives; choice of career paths based on increased awareness of self and career potentials. The third need stage, Program Participation, grows from the career decision-making process and is the implementation of that decision(s). The fourth need stage of Support and Follow-up occurs once the individual has reached a degree of self-sufficiency. These needs may take various forms such as psychological support by peers, job up-grading or topical short-term instructional seminars.

Interrelated with these four need stages are five functional roles of agencies serving displaced homemakers. The first role is to assure Client Awareness of available programs and services. It is important that each agency promote this awareness, and these efforts may well be the initial point of community/regional cooperation and inter-agency articulation. The second role, Coordination of Community Services, helps the displaced homemaker utilize available services most effectively in order to attain necessary personal adjustment and determine whether

CONCEPTUAL SYNOPSIS: *The relationship between displaced homemaker needs and agency functional roles*



self sufficiency is best achieved through self-directed behavior or with the help of agency personnel. Guidance and advisement, the third functional role, is to provide referrals, support and assessment during the process of career decision-making by displaced homemakers. The fourth role, Training, Placement and Job-Development, helps in preparation for economic independence and self-sufficiency. Continuing Programs/Support Services is the fifth functional role and refers to on-going programs and opportunities such as refresher courses, group counseling, and credentials that may be generally needed by adults, including displaced homemakers, in the community. Coordination is a common element throughout each of the functional roles, and especially with the second, third and fourth.

As delineated in the Conceptual Synopsis, the displaced homemaker has essentially four alternatives to follow toward self-sufficiency: through self-directed behavior, as a client of a community service agency, as a client of an educational institution, or through some combination of these three approaches. In most communities it would not be feasible to plan for only one agency to address the range of needs represented by the four sequential stages, but several agencies can contribute through the program or service most directly related to the ultimate mission and strengths of each agency or institution.

Recommendations

Project findings and their implications form a basis for recommendations relative to critical dimensions in planning programs and/or formulating policy to address the needs of displaced homemakers:

1. *The displaced homemaker, by definition, is a transitory state that occurs at unplanned times. The needs of this individual are greatest at the time of being "displaced". The length of time an individual remains a displaced homemaker will vary with one's economic resources, past work history, psychological make-up, support system within the family or circle of friends, and ability to cope with adverse situations. The presence and age of children, reactions of parents and significant others are also impinging factors. A displaced homemaker needs to receive services, support and information immediately and with as few obstacles as possible. To be most effective, program emphases are needed on both accessibility of services and staff skilled in assessing each individual case.*

2. *Considerations should be given to centralization of information on available services in each community or region. In many communities a range of services currently exist at educational institutions, the YWCA, funded projects and community agencies that have selected displaced homemakers as a priority clientele. In addition, there are many programs, such as counseling services through mental health agencies, that are useful to displaced homemakers although they may not have explicitly identified this group as a target clientele. One approach to consider is consolidation of services into one location or center. Another option for community consideration is to increase access to existing services through development of an information/referral network among agencies.*

3. *The provision of sufficient income to meet living expenses is a major concern for many displaced homemakers. No individual will be able to commit time to employmentability training until the basic needs of food and shelter are satisfied. This may in effect be the primary issue regarding services for some displaced homemakers. Perhaps cooperative planning among personnel of several agencies can develop interrelated programs that will result in multiple source funding opportunities for these displaced homemakers (who, although in the labor force or with a limited income source, remain economically disadvantaged) to be eligible to receive some financial assistance while employed or to supplement their personal resources.*

4. Psychological support is needed in conjunction with job-related training and short-term instruction in areas of living such as legal matters, financial management, home management, family management, health and related issues and insurance. Staff members providing such instruction should be more than knowledgeable in the topical area. A combination of support, training and information is necessary for programs to have greatest utility to displaced homemakers.

5. Educational institutions, if they are to become a more effective resource for displaced homemakers, should strive for increased flexibility in scheduling, increased accessibility of information, increased financial aid and academic counseling, and increased offerings of remedial, short-term courses and seminars on topics of greatest import to displaced homemakers and adults in similar special need circumstances. Educational institutions generally need to reduce obstacles to non-credit short-term adult participation. Semester length credit courses are not a first stage need for many displaced homemakers, nor do their needs arise only in September or January.

6. Community awareness should be a basic consideration in planning programs for displaced homemakers. Program effectiveness tends to be correlated with the extent of general community awareness of problems faced by displaced homemakers toward becoming self-sufficient, productive members of their community.

7. The need for increased involvement of business and industry at local and state levels is evidenced. Job placement is crucial to the success of all programs providing training and support for displaced homemakers and other non-traditional students. Placement is particularly relevant in today's job market, when it is more likely that the person who is younger, well-trained and recently experienced will be hired ahead of an individual lacking these qualifications. Without the awareness and cooperation of employers, any program dealing with job training for a non-traditional group of potential workers will be rendered ineffective.

8. Consideration should be given to economic impact for the community when displaced homemakers become self-sufficient. The investment in programs and services must be viewed against the long-range return that occurs when an individual becomes employed, self-reliant and a contributing member to society, on an on-going and continuing basis.

Explanatory Notes

The specific data sources for each of the three estimates (A - minimum estimate, B - maximum estimate, C - potential annual estimate) are listed below. The base for each of the estimates is the population figure for women age 35-64 in New York State.

A. MINIMUM ESTIMATE

Public Use Sample ---
Department of Commerce, 1970 Census.

B. MAXIMUM ESTIMATE

Population Base ---
Provisional Resident Population for 1977, Department of Health

Labor Force ---
Employment Characteristics for Counties: 1970, Table 121;
Household Relationship and Type of Family: 1970; Department of Commerce

Unemployment and Eligibility for Unemployment ---
RS-8595 and ESARS-29, September 1978, Department of Labor

Public Assistance ---
Statistical Supplement to Annual Report 1976; Social Statistics 1978; Department of Social Service

Death and Marriage Rate ---
Vital Statistics of New York State, 1977, Department of Health

Full-Time Homemakers ---
Families and the Rise of Working Wives - An Overview; Special Labor Force Report#198; US Department of Labor

C. POTENTIAL PER YEAR ESTIMATE

Death, divorce and separation rates - Vital Statistics of New York State, 1977; Department of Health

Selected References

1. *Neglected Women: The Educational Needs of Displaced Homemakers, Single Mothers, and Older Women*, National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs, 1977.

2. State of New York Laws: *Multipurpose Service Centers for Displaced Homemakers*, August 5, 1977.

3. Burke, Y.B. "Displaced Homemaker Legislation: 1975-1978", *Journal of Home Economics*, Vol. 71 #2, Summer 1979, p. 2.

4. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, Amendments 1978; Public Law 95-524.

5. Education Amendments of 1976; Public Law 94-482.

6. State of New York Laws, Chapter 717: Multipurpose Service Centers for Displaced Homemaker; State of New York, Senate 5924, May 15, 1979.

7. *New York State Continuing Education Needs Assessment*, Division of Continuing Education, State Education Department, January 1977.

8. *A Guide to Coordinating CETA/Vocational Education Legislation Affecting Displaced Homemaker Programs*, US Department of Labor, Office of Secretary, Women's Bureau, US Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education, May 1979.

9. *Displaced Homemakers: Victims of the Transforming American Family*, Women New York, Vol 3 & 4, December/January 1979.

10. *Careers for Displaced Homemakers, A New Multi-Phased Approach,* Final Report, Project No. 78-AFA(092)NP, Special Project in Vocational Education, Conducted under P.L. 94-482, January 1979. Research Coordinating Unit of the Washington State Commission for Vocational Education.

11. *Displaced Homemakers: A CETA Program Model-Fitchburg Massachusetts*, US Department of Labor, Women's Bureau 1978.

12. *Displaced Homemakers: Program Options*, Older Women's League Fund, 1978.

13. *Displaced Homemakers in North Dakota*, The State Board for Vocational Education, Bismarck, North Dakota, April 20, 1979, (Research Project Report No. 73) funded under Subpart 3, Section 131, of the 1977 Vocational Education Act - P.L. 94-842.

14. *Vocational Orientation and Training for Displaced Homemakers*, Final Report, Project No. 77-AXC(164)NC, Exemplary Project in Vocational Education, Conducted under Part D of P.L. 90-576. March 1979.

15. *Vocational Orientation Course for Displaced Homemakers*, Instructor's Manual, Developed Under Project No. 77-AXC(164)NC., Program Improvement Project Conducted under P.L. 94-482., Second Reprint 1979.

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DISPLACED HOMEMAKER SURVEY: INTRODUCTION
(VEA # CC78-3A-1962CT)

Name of Respondent: _____

Institution/Agency: _____

The project definition of displaced homemaker is based on New York legislation. A displaced homemaker is defined as an individual 35-64 years old, usually female who due to widowhood, separation, or divorce is suddenly "displaced" from unpaid household services to family members; is not gainfully employed; has had or would have difficulty in securing employment; is ineligible for public/government benefits programs; and is unable to cope with loss of income and role support. Although we are aware that displaced homemaker has been interpreted more broadly in recent CETA legislation, the project is best served by the more restrictive definition.

A. What programs/services does your agency provide or plan to provide in the future that may include displaced homemakers as defined above? Briefly list:

_____

_____

If none, check here [ ] and turn to page 3.

B. To what extent do clients of your programs and services (identified in A) match the characteristics of a displaced homemaker as defined above?

___ very similar ___ somewhat similar ___ not similar

C. Please estimate the number of displaced homemakers that you currently serve through these programs:

___ 1-5 ___ 21-35 ___ over 100

___ 5-10 ___ 36-50 ___ unknown

___ 11-20 ___ 51-100

D. In what areas do your clients who are similar to displaced homemakers differ most from the definition? Please check and explain:

___ age (35-64 years): _____

___ marital status (widowed, separated, divorced): _____

___ assistance eligibility (social security, retirement, AFDC etc):

_____

___ employability (few recent marketable skills): _____

___ personal (loss of income/role support): _____

___ other: _____

E. How would you classify the majority of your displaced homemaker clientele? Check all that apply:

___ suburban ___ urban ___ rural ___ other, specify: _____

Approximately what percentage are of minority status? _____

Approximately what percentage are economically disadvantaged? _____

F. Research data previously collected from a sample (1265) of females 35 + years old, widowed, divorced, or separated, identified the following characteristics. Please check those findings that are generally true of your clientele who are similar to displaced homemakers:

___ 1. About 50% are unemployed.

___ 2. 70% have participated in some kind of formal or informal education since leaving high school.

___ 3. Of these 70%, less than half have had this educational experience within the past 5 years.

___ 4. Only 50% perceive that adequate information is available concerning continuing or adult educational opportunities.

___ 5. About 50% would <u>not</u> consult a counselor for exploring educational opportunities if one were available.

For any of the above items that you have <u>not checked</u>, please revise the statement in order that it better reflects your displaced homemaker clientele:

_____

_____

SAMPLE

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER SURVEY: PART I

Allegany County

One goal is to estimate the numbers of displaced homemakers in each county. Since a precise count is not available, we have used Census, Labor, Commerce, Health and Social Service data to develop the following estimate for your county:

A) *Maximum estimate* - 1,782 (24%)

B) *Minimum estimate* - 56 (1%)

Population base for estimate: 7,301

I. A. Which estimate do you feel is the more accurate figure?

A. _____ (higher) B. _____ (lower) Neither _____ Don't Know _____

If neither, please give your estimate and explain the basis for it: _____

_____

_____

B. Factors in society force changes in marital and economic status that result in a number of individuals becoming "displaced homemakers" each year.

The estimate for your county is: 104

Do you feel the estimate is accurate?

Yes ____ No ____ Don't Know ____

If no, please give your estimate and explain the basis for it: _____

_____

_____

C. Do you have data or information available relative to displaced homemakers that would help clarify your response?

Yes ____ No ____

If yes, is a copy available on request?

Yes ____ No ____

D. Other Comments:

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER SURVEY: PART II

Services for displaced homemakers are based upon perceived needs of such individuals and the existing or potential resources available. This part of the survey is interested in your perceptions of displaced homemaker needs and the services which should be available to them.

I. Based on your experience with displaced homemakers or clients with similar characteristics, please rate each need as to its priority to displaced homemakers;
[a) 4=greatest priority; 1=least priority] and
the extent to which your agency can respond to the need, given current resources
[b) yes=prepared to respond; no-not prepared to respond; somewhat=somewhat prepared to respond].

A. Self-Awareness

1. Positive self-image

a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

2. Awareness of personality and belief systems

a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

3. Awareness of self in regard to interests, skills and knowledge
a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

4. Awareness of grievance stages following loss of primary relationship in self and others
a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

5. Confidence in self
a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

B. Emotional Control

1. Focus on positive, self-controlled behavior
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

2. Recognition and understanding of how to minimize depression
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

3. Understandings and skills with which to deal with crises
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

C. Goal-Directed Behavior

1. Understanding financial management
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

2. Understanding of family management
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

3. Understanding of legal processes and their implications
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

4. Short/long term life and career planning
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

5. Refocusing on immediate personal goals
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

6. Planning and arranging for retirement
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

D. Personal and Social Interrelationship

1. Understanding of new, single status
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

2. Understanding of the role of the single parent
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

3. Awareness of changing social mores relative to human sexuality
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

E. Career and Educational Readiness

1. Awareness of techniques and available services to help compete in the job market
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

2. Awareness of own marketable skills
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

3. Awareness of job opportunities and realistic employment potential
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

4. Awareness of educational opportunities in the community
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

5. Awareness of financial assistance for education programs
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

6. Awareness of other community agencies and resources that provide support services
   a) Priority of need: 4 3 2 1
   b) Institutional preparedness to respond: ___ yes ___ somewhat ___ no

F. Please list and breifly describe any need categories that have been omitted which you feel are significant:

_____

_____

II. Based on your experience with displaced homemakers or clients with similar characteristics, please respond to the following questions regarding services to displaced homemakers:

A. What should be the most important kinds of services offered for displaced homemakers in your area? Please be specific.

B. Which service described in II A would require additional resources or reallocation of resources within your current program?

C. Given current resources, which services described in II A could easily be added to your existing program?

D. What communication methods do you recommend as particularly effective for informing displaced homemakers of services available to them? Please describe.

E. Do you have any further information or comments regarding services to displaced homemakers?

SUMMARY SHEET

As follow-up to this survey we plan to interview a sample of respondents, staff members and clients in individual and/or small group sessions during the month of August. We intend to call to arrange convenient times within the next few days. Would you be willing to participate?

__ Yes __ No

If yes, please provide the following information:

_____

(name & title)

_____

(address)

_____

(phone number & convenient time to receive calls)

Thank you for your assistance. Please return this form in the enclosed self-addressed envelope as soon as possible, but not later than August 20, 1979.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Displaced Homemaker Project

1. a) Describe a profile of the displaced homemakers you serve or have as clients; demographics such as age, status, SES, educational level, major needs and concerns, differences found within specific age groupings, i.e., over 55, in relation to project definition.

   b) How many displaced homemakers do you have?

2. How did these people either identify themselves to you or did you "recruit" them? (i.e., communication on P.R. method)

3. a) Describe the process or program an individual in the displaced homemaker category might go through in your program, to become eligible to re-enter the job market.

   b) What is the time frame of this process?

4. a) What is your source of funding?

   b) How does your source of funding impact on the kinds of services you provide?

   c) If funding was no object, what would you include in a model program for displaced homemakers in your area? Include program components, skills, staff needs, content emphasis.

5. From your perspective, what are problems and priorities that should be considered in policy-making and programs for displaced homemakers? Comment on educational institutions, CETA/DOL supported efforts, and community agencies.

Region 1 - Nassau and Suffolk Counties

Long Island is bound on the west by New York City, on the north by Long Island Sound, and on the south and east by the Atlantic Ocean. It has a land area of 1,224 square miles, and in 1978 had a population of 2,786,846. The population density of Long Island in 1978 was 6,301 people per square mile.

The western portion of Long Island has a wide demographic diversity. It has largely developed urban and suburban areas, and contains a substantial proportion of the region's population. The eastern section of Long Island is predominantly rural in nature, and has shown minimal population increase.

Durable goods manufacturing of aircraft, electronics, machinery, and related products was the major field of employment for over twenty years. The last ten years have seen a gradual decline in the manufacture of durable goods with a balancing growth in the non-durable goods area and in service, to the point where employment is more evenly distributed. The high spending power of the region has attracted an even increasing number of retail department stores and other businesses previously located in the New York City area. Retail trade now employs 25% of the region's resident labor force.

Institutions of higher education in the region include: Farmingdale Agricultural and Technical College, Nassau Community College, Suffolk County Community College, Long Island Education Opportunity Center, Adelphi University, Long Island University, New York Institute of Technology, SUNY at Stony Brook, State University at Old Westbury, Dowling College, and Hofstra University.

There are 101 public secondary schools and 7 BOCES.

Nassau County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	263,426
In labor force.	93,902
Full-time homemaker	40,306
Unemployment recipients	3,947
Eligible unemployment recipients . .	7,215
Public assistance recipients . . .	8,198
Death rate.	1,323
Marriage rate	6,000

Total accounted for in data sources: 160,888

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 102,538

Minimum Estimate: 5,200 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 102,538 (38%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 2,986

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Suffolk County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	194,838
In labor force.	59,604
Full-time homemaker	23,847
Unemployment recipients	3,756
Eligible unemployment recipients . .	6,236
Public assistance recipients . . .	11,159
Death rate.	946
Marriage rate	4,265

Total accounted for in data sources: 109,813

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 85,025

Minimum Estimate: 6,400 (3%)

Maximum Estimate: 85,025 (43%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 2,274

Region 2 - New York City

New York City is the largest city in New York State and the nation. It has a land area of 315 square miles, and in 1979, had a population of 7,867,760.

New York City is a major industrial area, including manufacturing, food processing, printing and publishing, advertising, finance and banking. It is also a large seaport. New York City is the focal point of the theatrical, musical, dance, radio, and television industries. It is a social, cultural commercial, and scientific center.

This region has numerous institutions of higher education. Two-year institutions include: Manhattan Community College, Bronx Community College, Hostos Community College, Kingsborough Community College, LaGuardia Community College, Medgar Evers College, New York City Community College, Queensborough Community College and Staten Island Community College.

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New York City

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	1,373,580	
In labor force.	678,387	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	186,806	1,215,053
Unemployment recipients	25,008	
Eligible unemployment recipients . .	84,520	
Public assistance recipients . . .	179,147	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	7,407	158,527
Marriage rate	53,778	

Minimum Estimate: 60,700 (4%)

Maximum Estimate: 158,527 (12%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 33,455

Region 3 - Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester Counties

The mid-Hudson region forms a broad corridor on either side of the Hudson River, beginning just above New York City and running north for about 70 miles. Bounded on the east by Connecticut and on the southwest by New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the region forms a triangle which joins New York City to upstate New York. It has a land area of 4,664 square miles, and in 1970 had a population of 1,832,019.

Until a few decades ago, the mid-Hudson region was predominantly an agricultural area. However, with the gradual urbanization of areas surrounding New York City, more and more of the region -- particularly the southern half -- has been developed for residential, commercial, and industrial uses. Manufacturing, wholesale, and retail trade, and professional and technical services account for much of the employment in the mid-Hudson area. Agriculture employs less than 3% of the workers.

The southern sections of this region are regarded as "bedroom communities" with large percentages of the labor force working in areas such as New York City and Canbury. The growth rate pattern indicates the northward trend of Metropolitan expansion from New York City.

Institutions of higher education in the region include: Westchester Community College, Dutchess Community College, Orange Community College, Sullivan Community College, Ulster Community College, Rockland Community College, Westchester Educational Opportunity Center, Harriman College, Pace University, State University College at New Paltz, State University College at Purchase, Bard College, Culinary Institute of America, Iona College, Marist College, Nyack College, and Vassar College.

There are 105 public secondary schools and 7 BOCES.

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Dutchess County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	37,338
In labor force.	14,618
Full-time homemaker	4,697
Unemployment recipients	849
Eligible unemployment recipients . .	1,618
Public assistance recipients . . .	1,458
Death rate.	200
Marriage rate	881

Total accounted for in data sources: 24,321

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 13,017

Minimum Estimate: 847 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 13,017 (34%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 580

Orange County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	38,797
In labor force.	15,892
Full-time homemaker	4,882
Unemployment recipients	786
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	2,682
Public assistance recipients. . . .	3,187
Death rate.	212
Marriage rate	1,031

Total accounted for in data sources: 28,678

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 10,125

Minimum Estimate: 980 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 10,125 (26%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 604

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Putnam County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	11,145
In labor force.	2,935
Full-time homemaker	3,789
Unemployment recipients	153
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	186
Public assistance recipients. . . .	224
Death rate.	58
Marriage rate	232

Total accounted for in data sources: 7,577

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 3,568

Minimum Estimate: 242 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 3,568 (32%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 87

Rockland County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 41,189

In labor force.	15,113
Full-time homemaker	5,761
Unemployment recipients	444
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	1,606
Public assistance recipients. . . .	2,045
Death rate.	193
Marriage rate	794

Total accounted for in data sources: 25,956

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 15,250

Minimum Estimate: 817 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 15,250 (37%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 430

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Sullivan County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 10,527

In labor force.	3,754
Full-time homemaker	1,340
Unemployment recipients	223
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	559
Public assistance recipients. . . .	585
Death rate.	60
Marriage rate	306

Total accounted for in data sources: 6,827

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 3,700

Minimum Estimate: 266 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 3,700 (35%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 188

Ulster County

Population Base 35-64 Females	24,725
In labor force	9,626
Full-time homemaker	3,110
Unemployment recipients	359
Eligible unemployment recipients	1,444
Public assistance recipients	1,542
Death rate	136
Marriage rate	707

Total accounted for in data sources: 16,924

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 7,801

Minimum Estimate: 627 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 7,801 (31%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 354

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Westchester County

Population Base 35-64 Females	165,475
In labor force	74,701
Full-time homemaker	24,192
Unemployment recipients	1,791
Eligible unemployment recipients	5,600
Public assistance recipients	12,475
Death rate	915
Marriage rate	3,324

Total accounted for in data sources: 122,998

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 44,477

Minimum Estimate: 3,440 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 44,477 (26%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 1950

Region 4 - Albany, Columbia, Fulton, Green, Montomery, Rensselaer Saratoga, Schenectady, and Schoharie Counties

The most prominent geographic feature of the region is the connection of the Mohawk-Hudson River valleys. It has a land area of 5,095 square miles and, in 1970, had a population of 980,320.

The economy of the Mohawk-Hudson region is based on government, finance, transportation, manufacturing and agriculture. The state government is located in Albany, which also serves as a major financial center for the northeast area of the state. Apparel textiles, and chemical manufacturing, as well as recreational and agricultural activities, constitute the major employment areas. The region is balanced between urban related industries and services which are concentrated in the Albany, Schenectady, Troy area, and rural activities in the outlying counties.

Institutions of higher education in the area include: Columbia-Greene Community College, Fulton-Montgomery Community College, Hudson Valley Community College, Schenectady Community College, Cobleskill Agricultural and Technical College, Capital District Education Opportunity Center, Junior College of Albany, Russell Sage College, State University of New York at Albany, Albany Law School, Albany College of Pharmacy, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Skidmore College and Union College.

There are 69 public secondary schools and 5 BOCES.

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Albany County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	50,067
In labor force.	26,400
Full-time homemaker	6,643
Unemployment recipients	356
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	1,811
Public assistance recipients. . . .	3,171
Death rate.	286
Marriage rate	1,134

Total accounted for in data sources: 39,842

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 10,225

Minimum Estimate: [illegible]00 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 10,225 (20%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 714

Columbia County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	9,331	
In labor force.	3,790	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	1,268	6,441
Unemployment recipients	97	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	467	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	424	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	54	2890
Marriage rate	287	

Minimum Estimate: 308 (3%)

Maximum Estimate: 2,890 (31%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 118

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Fulton County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	9,580	
In labor force.	5,590	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	1,367	8,784
Unemployment recipients	330	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	748	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	385	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	56	796
Marriage rate	308	

Minimum Estimate: 165 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 796 (8%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 57

Greene County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	6,955	
In labor force.	1,928	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	874	4,009
Unemployment recipients	250	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	451	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	269	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	42	2,946
Marriage rate	195	

Minimum Estimate: 321 (3%)

Maximum Estimate: 2,946 (42%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 89

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Montgomery County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	10,268	
In labor force.	5,935	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	1,535	9,359
Unemployment recipients	346	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	813	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	393	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	61	909
Marriage rate	276	

Minimum Estimate: 187 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 909 (8%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 133

Rensselaer County

Population Base 35-64 Females	24,708	
In labor force	12,303	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	3,275	18,774
Unemployment recipients	207	
Eligible unemployment recipients	979	
Public assistance recipients	1,241	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate	139	5,930
Marriage rate	730	

Minimum Estimate: 672 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 5,930 (24%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 226

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Schenectady County

Population Base 35-64 Females	28,156	
In labor force	11,907	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	4,307	20,351
Unemployment recipients	184	
Eligible unemployment recipients	1,323	
Public assistance recipients	1,493	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate	159	7,805
Marriage rate	978	

Minimum Estimate: 792 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 7,805 (27%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 579

Saratoga County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 32,387

In labor force.	7,972
Full-time homemaker	3,854
Unemployment recipients	249
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	820
Public assistance recipients. . . .	1,079
Death rate.	121
Marriage rate	721

Total accounted for in data sources: 14,816

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 10,090

Minimum Estimate: 912 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 10,090 (31%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 375

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Schoharie County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 4,317

In labor force.	1,535
Full-time homemaker	528
Unemployment recipients	112
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	34
Public assistance recipients. . . .	177
Death rate.	25
Marriage rate	138

Total accounted for in data sources: 2,549

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 1,768

Minimum Estimate: 77 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 1,768 (40%)

Region 5 - Clinton; Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Warren and Washington Counties

Approximately 75% of this region lies within the boundaries of the Adirondack State Park. It has a land area of 11,225 square miles, and in 1970, had a population of 273,273. The sparse population can be attributed to the rugged topography which dominates all but the eastern and northern fringes of the region. Urban concentration is at Plattsburgh and the Glens Falls-Hudson Falls areas.

The character of the region has been largely shaped by its natural resources. 70% of the total land area is forested. Consequently, the forest industry is another major contribution to the regional economy. The region has long been recognized as a major recreational attraction. As a result, seasonal increases in population and employment are an important aspect of the economy.

Environmental controls, designed to protect the natural resources and beauty of the Adirondack State Park, have forced industrial concerns, except for some wood and paper manufactures, to locate outside the part area.

Institutions of higher education in the area include: Adirondack Community College, Clinton Community College, North Country Community College, Paul Smith's College, State University at Flattsburgh and Hamilton College.

There are 47 public secondary schools and 3 BOCES.

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Clinton County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	10,974
In labor force.	4,308
Full-time homemaker	1,231
Unemployment recipients	196
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	510
Public assistance recipients. . . .	565
Death rate.	57
Marriage rate	386

Total accounted for in data sources: 7,253

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 3,721

Minimum Estimate: 198 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 3,721 (33%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 161

Essex County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 5,768

In labor force.	2,140
Full-time homemaker	803
Unemployment recipients	287
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	281
Public assistance recipients. . . .	489
Death rate.	33
Marriage rate	229

Total accounted for in data sources: 4,262

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 1,506

Minimum Estimate: 99 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 1,506 (26%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 86

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Franklin County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 6,811

In labor force.	1,386
Full-time homemaker	889
Unemployment recipients	133
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	387
Public assistance recipients. . . .	566
Death rate.	50
Marriage rate	243

Total accounted for in data sources: 3,644

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 3,177

Minimum Estimate: 144 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 3,177 (46%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 93

Hamilton County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 903

In labor force.	267	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	138	560
Unemployment recipients	62	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	39	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	32	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	4	313
Marriage rate	48	

Minimum Estimate: 11 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 313 (34%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 7

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Warren County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 8,868

In labor force.	3,499	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	1,115	6,059
Unemployment recipients	231	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	510	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	364	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	50	2,808
Marriage rate	290	

Minimum Estimate: 154 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 2,808 (31%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 176

Washington County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 9,308

In labor force.	3,671	*Total accounted for in data sources:*
Full-time homemaker	1,265	6,182
Unemployment recipients	137	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	291	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	487	*Total unaccounted for in data sources:*
Death rate.	46	3,126
Marriage rate	285	

Minimum Estimate: 165 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 3,126 (33%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 126

Region 6 - Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence Counties

This region is located between natural boundary lines. To the east and southeast lies the Adirondack Mountain range. Along the entire northern border flows the St. Lawrence River separating Canada from the United States. To the west is Lake Ontario. Geographically, the three-county wedge is isolated from the main movement of commercial traffic. It has a land area of 5,437 square miles, and in 1970, had a population of 229,528.

The natural resources of the area are important to the economy. Due to soil characteristics and a relatively short crop growing season, dairying has been the main agricultural industry, with experiments in beef industry and food processing. Forestry, a year-round industry, provides employment for harvesting logs and pulp, and hauling and processing the raw materials.

Institutions of higher education in the area include: State University College at Potsdam, Jefferson Community College, and Canton Agricultural and Technical College.

There are 37 public secondary schools and 2 BOCES.

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Jefferson County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	14,544	
In labor force.	6,337	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	1,977	10,893
Unemployment recipients	384	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	798	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	768	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	82	3,651
Marriage rate	547	

Minimum Estimate: 306 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 3,651 (25%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 261

Lewis County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	3,757
In labor force.	1,310
Full-time homemaker	472
Unemployment recipients	51
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	148
Public assistance recipients. . . .	129
Death rate.	20
Marriage rate	151

Total accounted for in data sources: 2,281

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 1,476

Minimum Estimate: 72 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 1,476 (39%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 21

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St. Lawrence County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	17,355
In labor force.	5,761
Full-time homemaker	2,123
Unemployment recipients	214
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	1,084
Public assistance recipients. . . .	1,325
Death rate.	94
Marriage rate	547

Total accounted for in data sources: 11,147

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 6,208

Minimum Estimate: 360 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 6,208 (35%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 230

Region 7 - Oneida, Madison and Herkimer Counties

This region is located in central New York State, bounded on the north by Oneida Lake, and on the south by the Mohawk River and Barge Canal. It has a land area of 3,311 square miles, and, in 1970, had a population of 400,514.

The economic base of the area rests in manufacturing farming, and recreation. The major concentration of industry is in the Utica, Rome, Oneida triangle. South of this area, agriculture predominates. To the north, forest related activities, and recreation, are the major concerns.

The institution of higher education in the area include: Morrisville Agricultural and Technical College, Herkimer Community College, Mohawk Valley Community College, Cazenovia College and Colgate University.

There are 35 public secondary schools and 3 BOCES.

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Oneida County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 42,970

In labor force.	20,484
Full-time homemaker	6,135
Unemployment recipients	402
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	2,827
Public assistance recipients. . . .	2,806
Death rate.	239
Marriage rate	1,198

Total accounted for in data sources: 34,091

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 8,879

Minimum Estimate: 780 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 8,879 (20%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 659

Madison County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 9,364

In labor force.	4,468	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	1,324	7,021
Unemployment recipients	109	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	467	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	352	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	51	2,344
Marriage rate	351	

Minimum Estimate: 717 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 2,344 (25%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 204

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Herkimer County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 11,755

In labor force.	6,011	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	1,678	9,815
Unemployment recipients	238	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	1,040	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	541	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	66	1,940
Marriage rate	37	

Minimum Estimate: 210 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 1,940 (16%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 166

Region 8 - Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Otsego and Tioga Counties

This region lies in the south central portion of New York and is bordered by Pennsylvania on the south. The region is a rural and urban blend, with the urban concentration in the Binghamton area. It has a land area of 4,641 square miles, and in 1970, a population of 470,051.

The economic activity in this area is fairly evenly distributed among manufacturing, agriculture, wholesale, retail, and service industries. Government is a major employer in the region.

Institutions of higher education in the region include: Broome Community College, Delhi Agricultural and Technical College and Rogers Conservation Education Center.

There are 54 public secondary schools and 3 BOCES.

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Broome County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 37,017

In labor force.	17,674	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	5,285	28,136
Unemployment recipients	255	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	2,031	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	1,604	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	204	8,881
Marriage rate	1,083	

Minimum Estimate: 440 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 8,881 (23%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 650

Chenango County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	7,427
In labor force.	4,126
Full-time homemaker	1,060
Unemployment recipients	64
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	434
Public assistance recipients. . . .	181
Death rate.	41
Marriage rate	196

Total accounted for in data sources: 6,109

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 1,318

Minimum Estimate: 153 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 1,318 (17%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 120

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Delaware County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	5,594
In labor force.	3,390
Full-time homemaker	798
Unemployment recipients	38
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	374
Public assistance recipients. . . .	253
Death rate.	45
Marriage rate	211

Total accounted for in data sources: 5,109

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 485

Minimum Estimate: 119 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 485 (8%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 124

Otsego County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 8,889

In labor force.	4,740	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	1,117	7,142
Unemployment recipients	125	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	561	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	318	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	52	1,747
Marriage rate	229	

Minimum Estimate: 187 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 1,747 (19%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 132

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Tioga County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 7,124

In labor force.	2,900	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	992	4,860
Unemployment recipients	52	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	366	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	288	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	37	2,264
Marriage rate	225	

Minimum Estimate: 80 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 2,262 (31%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 109

Region 9 - Oswego, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland and Tompkins Counties

Geographically, this region runs along a north-south axis. In the north area, the Ontario Plains, and the south, the Appalachian Foothills. The major city is Syracuse. The region has a land area of 3,508 square miles, and in 1970, had a population of 732,001.

While there is some forestry and agricultural activity, manufacturing is the principal source of employment for the region. The region, almost devoid of natural resources, has a "skilled-added economy". It depends on the skills of its work force to provide its economic rationale.

Institutions of higher education in the area include: Cayuga Community College, Onondaga Community College, Tompkins-Cortland Community College, State University College at Oswego, State University College at Cortland, Ithaca College, Cornell University, Syracuse University, State University Upstate Medical Center at Syracuse, State University College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse Educational Opportunity Center, and Wells College.

There are 50 public secondary schools and 5 BOCES.

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Oswego County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	16,398
In labor force.	6,262
Full-time homemaker	2,027
Unemployment recipients	396
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	784
Public assistance recipients. . . .	957
Death rate.	89
Marriage rate	531

Total accounted for in data sources: 11,026

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 5,399

Minimum Estimate: 304 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 5,399 (32%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 234

Cayuga County

Population Base 35-64 Females	12,280
In labor force	6,476
Full-time homemaker	1,670
Unemployment recipients	192
Eligible unemployment recipients	569
Public assistance recipients	716
Death rate	69
Marriage rate	403

Total accounted for in data sources: 10,140

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 2,140

Minimum Estimate: 161 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 2,140 (17%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 189

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Onondaga County

Population Base 35-64 Females	75,812
In labor force	39,249
Full-time homemaker	10,974
Unemployment recipients	655
Eligible unemployment recipients	4,180
Public assistance recipients	5,125
Death rate	405
Marriage rate	2,049

Total accounted for in data sources: 61,973

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 13,175

Minimum Estimate: 1,330 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 13,175 (17%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 1222

Cortland County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 7,084

In labor force.	4,134
Full-time homemaker	891
Unemployment recipients	99
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	418
Public assistance recipients. . . .	496
Death rate.	39
Marriage rate	213

Total accounted for in data sources: 6,290

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 794

Minimum Estimate: 91 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 794 (11%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 129

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Tompkins County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 10,444

In labor force.	6,057
Full-time homemaker	1,242
Unemployment recipients	69
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	678
Public assistance recipients. . . .	503
Death rate.	56
Marriage rate	314

Total accounted for in data sources: 8,919

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 1,525

Minimum Estimate: 140 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 1,525 (14%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 175

Region 10 - Monroe, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Livingston, Wyoming, and Genesee Counties

The Finger Lakes region, in the western section of New York State, is bordered on the north by Lake Ontario, and on the south by Keuka Lake. It has a land area of 4,354 square miles, and in 1970, had a population of 1,076,282.

The region is well known for the complexity of its manufacturing. The Rochester area has a large sophisticated research community. Rich farmlands comprise about 40% of the land use, making the region one of the most productive agricultural regions in the nation. Recreational facilities are an important asset.

Institutions of higher education in the area include: Genesee Community College, Keuka College, State University College at Geneseo, Community College of the Finger Lakes, Hobart College, William Smith College, State University College at Brockport, University of Rochester, Monroe Community College, Rochester Institute of Technology.

There are 64 public secondary schools and 5 BOCES in this region.

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Monroe County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 112,440

In labor force.	62,368	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	15,674	89,817
Unemployment recipients	742	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	4,763	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	2,695	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	604	22,623
Marriage rate	2,560	

Minimum Estimate: 2,560 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 22,623 (20%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 1,513

Wayne County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 12,760

In labor force.	5,852
Full-time homemaker	1,778
Unemployment recipients	353
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	572
Public assistance recipients. . . .	527
Death rate.	70
Marriage rate	383

Total accounted for in data sources: 9,535

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 3,225

Minimum Estimate: 288 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 3,225 (25%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 206

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Seneca County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 5,693

In labor force...	2,445
Full-time homemaker	793
Unemployment recipients	63
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	153
Public assistance recipients. . . .	137
Death rate.	32
Marriage rate	175

Total accounted for in data sources: 3,798

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 1,985

Minimum Estimate: 70 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 1,985 (33%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 102

Yates County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 3,279

In labor force.	1,964
Full-time homemaker	[illegible]
Unemployment recipients	53
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	111
Public assistance recipients. . . .	90
Death rate.	19
Marriage rate	105

Total accounted for in data sources: 2,297

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 982

Minimum Estimate: 42 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 982 (29%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 51

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Ontario County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 13,429

In labor force.	6,427
Full-time homemaker	2,008
Unemployment recipients	273
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	305
Public assistance recipients. . . .	455
Death rate.	74
Marriage rate	409

Total accounted for in data sources: 9,405

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 3,751

Minimum Estimate: 175 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 3,751 (27%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 212

Livingston County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 8,487

In labor force.	4,374	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	1,067	2,384
Unemployment recipients	85	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	257	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	330	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	47	2,103
Marriage rate	224	

Minimum Estimate: 192 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 2,103 (24%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 118

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Wyoming County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 5,480

In labor force...	2,892	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	782	4,386
Unemployment recipients	80	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	235	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	121	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	35	1,094
Marriage rate	241	

Minimum Estimate: 42 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 1,904 (19%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 91

Genesee County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 9,685

In labor force.	4,422
Full-time homemaker	1,382
Unemployment recipients	130
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	453
Public assistance recipients. . . .	318
Death rate.	53
Marriage rate	303

Total accounted for in data sources:
7,061

Total unaccounted for in data sources:
2,624

Minimum Estimate: 77 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 2,642 (27%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 147

Region 11 - Schuyler, Chemung, and Steuben Counties

The southern tier region of New York State, bordered on the south by the New York-Pennsylvania line is adjacent to the south of the Finger Lake area. It has a land area of 2,146 square miles and in 1970, had a population of 219,836.

Both Schuyler and Steuben Counties have maintained a more agricultural economy than Chemung County, which is the most urban section of an essentially rural region. The region's economy is based on a blend of agricultural activities, some manufacutring interests, recreation-tourism, banking, educational, medical, and governmental activities.

Area institutions of higher education include: Elmira College and Corning Community College.

There are 25 public secondary schools and 2 BOCES.

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Schuyler County

Population Base 35-64 Females	2,869
In labor force	1,238
Full-time homemaker	413
Unemployment recipients	24
Eligible unemployment recipients	197
Public assistance recipients	89
Death rate	17
Marriage rate	103

Total accounted for in data sources: 2,085

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 785

Minimum Estimate: 51 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 784 (27%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 42

77

Chemung County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 16,480

In labor force.	7,819	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	2,297	
Unemployment recipients	1,599	14,706
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	1,243	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	1,111	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	89	
Marriage rate	548	1,774

Minimum Estimate: 357 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 1,774 (10%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 302

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Steuben County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 16,182

In labor force.	7,288	Total accounted for in data sources:
Full-time homemaker	2,255	12,045
Unemployment recipients	129	
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	823	
Public assistance recipients. . . .	805	Total unaccounted for in data sources:
Death rate.	88	4,137
Marriage rate	577	

Minimum Estimate: 357 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 4,137 (25%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 227

Region 12 - Niagara, Orleans, and Erie Counties

This region, in the western section of New York State, is bordered on the north by Lake Ontario, and on the west by the Niagara River and Canada. It has a land area of 2,250 square miles, and in 1970, had a population of 1,388,020.

In the highly industrialized western end of the region are manufacturers of chemicals, automobile parts, machinery, metal products and is a center for grain-milling. An agricultural region extends from Buffalo and Niagara Falls and produces vegetables and fruits.

Area institutions of higher education include: Erie Community College, Buffalo Health Science Center, State University College at Buffalo, State University of New York at Buffalo, Niagara County Community College, Hilbert College, and Buffalo Educational Opportunity Center.

There are 40 public secondary schools and 3 BOCES.

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Niagara County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 40,447

In labor force.	16,120
Full-time homemaker	5,940
Unemployment recipients	561
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	1,406
Public assistance recipients. . . .	2,365
Death rate.	218
Marriage rate	1,347

Total accounted for in data sources: 27,890

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 12,584

Minimum Estimate: 1,143 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 12,584 (31%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 599

Erie County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 185,980

In labor force.	77,676
Full-time homemaker	25,925
Unemployment recipients	2,678
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	8,103
Public assistance recipients. . . .	15,067
Death rate.	1,016
Marriage rate	4,660

Total accounted for in data sources: 135,035

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 50,945

Minimum Estimate: 4,134 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 50,945 (27%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 2,448

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Orleans County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . . 5,912

In labor force.	3,289
Full-time homemaker	944
Unemployment recipients	90
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	257
Public assistance recipients. . . .	365
Death rate.	32
Marriage rate	104

Total accounted for in data sources: 4,981

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 1,031

Minimum Estimate: 128 (2%)

Maximum Estimate: 1,031 (17%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 43

Region 13 - Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties

This is the western section of the southern tier, bounded on the south and west by Pennsylvania. It has a land area of 3,347 square miles, and in 1970, had a population of 275,429. The region has a substantial supply of both agricultural land and timber.

Chautauqua County has been the manufacturing center of this essentially rural region. Recently, the region's economy has moved in the direction of industry, which is the anticipated trend for the near future.

Institutions of higher education in the area include: Jamestown Community College, Alfred Agricultural and Technical College, Houghton College, and the State University College at Fredonia.

There are 41 public secondary schools and 3 BOCES.

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Allegany County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	7,301
In labor force.	3,269
Full-time homemaker	893
Unemployment recipients	70
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	393
Public assistance recipients: . . .	614
Death rate.	41
Marriage rate	239

Total accounted for in data sources: 5,519

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 1,782

Minimum Estimate: 56 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 1,782 (24%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 104

81

Chautauqua County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	24,450
In labor force.	11,001
Full-time homemaker	3,884
Unemployment recipients	372
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	1,460
Public assistance recipients. . . .	1,755
Death rate.	137
Marriage rate	821

Total accounted for in data sources: 19,430

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 5,020

Minimum Estimate: 196 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 5,020 (20%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 409

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Cattaraugus County

Population Base 35-64 Females . . .	13,643
In labor force.	5,862
Full-time homemaker	1,812
Unemployment recipients	131
Eligible unemployment recipients. .	606
Public assistance recipients. . . .	755
Death rate.	76
Marriage rate	469

Total accounted for in data sources: 9,711

Total unaccounted for in data sources: 3,932

Minimum Estimate: 112 (1%)

Maximum Estimate: 3,932 (28%)

Estimate of potential number per year: 196

SUMMARY OF PERCEIVED NEEDS
DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY AND MEAN RATING

APPENDIX C

	Greatest Priority 4	3	2	Least Priority 1	Mean Rating
Self-Awareness					
Positive self-image	37.6%	22.3%	2.3%	-----	3.4%
Awareness of personality and belief system	15.3%	45.9%	14.1%	2.4%	2.3%
Awareness of interests, skills and knowledge	5.13%	22.3%	2.4%	-----	3.0%
Awareness of grievance stages following loss of primary relationship	28.2%	38.9%	14.1%	2.4%	2.7%
Confidence in self	71.8%	11.0%	1.1%	-----	3.8%
Emotional Control					
Focus on positive; self-controlled behavior	30.6%	34.1%	14.1%	5.9%	2.6%
Recognition and understanding of how to minimize depression	28.2%	43.5%	9.4%	1.2%	2.6%
Understanding and skills to deal with crisis	38.8%	11.8%	1.1%	-----	3.2%
Goal-Directed Behavior					
Understanding financial management	48.2%	36.5%	4.7%	-----	3.1%
Understanding family management	29.4%	38.8%	11.8%	1.2%	2.6%
Understanding of legal processes and implications	30.6%	32.9%	15.3%	2.3%	2.5%
Short/long term life and career planning	52.9%	24.2%	7.5%	-----	3.3%
Refocusing on immediate personal goals	37.6%	44.7%	3.5%	-----	2.9%
Planning and arranging for retirement	11.8%	27.1%	40.0%	9.4%	2.2%

Personal and Social Interrelationship					
Understanding of new, single status	29.4%	30.6%	22.4%	1.8%	2.6%
Understanding of the role of the single parent	28.2%	32.9%	18.8%	2.4%	2.5%
Awareness of changing social mores relative to human sexuality	7.1%	31.8%	35.3%	7.1%	2.3%
Career and Educational Readiness					
Awareness of techniques and available services to help compete in job market	63.5%	17.6%	2.3%	-----	3.6%
Awareness of own marketable skills	56.5%	22.4%	3.5%	-----	3.4%
Awareness of job opportunties and realistic employment potential	57.6%	27.1%	4.7%	-----	3.5%
Awareness of educational opportunities	41.2%	47.1%	2.4%	-----	3.8%
Awareness of financial assistance for educational programs	42.4%	23.3%	8.2%	-----	3.0%
Awareness of other community agencies/resources that provide support services	42.4%	23.5%	7.4%	1.2%	2.6%

N = 85

SUMMARY OF SELF-RATING:
ABILITY TO RESPOND TO PERCEIVED NEEDS

	Prepared to Respond	Somewhat Prepared to Respond	Not Prepared to Respond
Self-Awareness			
Positive self-image	45.8%	27.0%	8.2%
Awareness of personality and belief system	29.4%	23.5%	18.8%
Awareness of interests, skills and knowledge	48.2%	28.2%	3.5%
Awareness of grievance stages following loss of primary relationship	22.3%	23.4%	31.8%
Confidence in self	45.9%	23.5%	9.4%
Emotional Control			
Focus on positive; self-controlled behavior	23.5%	31.8%	23.5%
Recognition and understanding of how to minimize depression	11.8%	29.4%	33.0%
Understandings and skills to deal with crises	20.0%	35.3%	23.5%
Goal-Directed Behavior			
Understanding financial management	40.0%	28.2%	12.9%
Understanding of family management	36.5%	23.5%	17.6%
Understanding of legal processes and implications	17.6%	29.4%	29.4%
Short/long term life and career planning	37.6%	37.6%	11.8%
Refocusing on immediate personal goals	29.9%	35.3%	11.8%
Planning and arranging for retirement	17.6%	31.8%	30.6%

SERVICES AND PROGRAMS: FREQUENCY SUMMARY BY AGENCY

BOCES

Services appropriate to displaced homemaker clientele:

Frequency of Response		
14.3%	---	Adult basic education; high school equivalency; adjustment counseling
11.4%	---	Occupational education centers
5.7%	---	Vocational training; consumer courses; job placement services
2.8%	---	Avocational courses; "informed consumerism"; supportive services; referrals; CETA classroom training; VEA consumer homemaking project classes; day-adult program; life skills and career counseling; external high school diploma

N = 35

Services recommended for displaced homemaker clientele:

Frequency of Response		
17.7%	---	Awareness of counseling
13.3%	---	Training/re-training
10.6%	---	Financial management; cross-agency cooperation
8.8%	---	Family management; employment
6.6%	---	Skill assessment
4.4%	---	Health education
2.2%	---	Parenting; high school equivalency; knowledge of labor market; financial aid; diagnostic counseling; nutrition; creative projects; sewing; job sampling program; education toward employment

N = 45

Services possible with no additional allocation:

Frequency of Response		
17.3%	---	Support services; skill development
10.0%	---	Social adjustment

Personal and Social Interrelationship			
Understanding of new, single status	18.8%	27.0%	31.8%
Understanding of the role of the single parent	20.0%	28.2%	28.2%
Awareness of changing social mores relative to human sexuality	14.1%	24.7%	38.8%
Career and Educational Readiness			
Awareness of techniques and available services to help compete in job market	49.4%	20.0%	10.6%
Awareness of own marketable skills	43.5%	21.2%	12.9%
Awareness of job opportunities and realistic employment potential	48.2%	14.1%	17.6%
Awareness of educational opportunities	51.8%	20.0%	4.7%
Awareness of financial assistance for educational programs	37.6%	27.1%	14.1%
Awareness of other community agencies/resources that provide support services	48.2%	28.2%	3.5%

N = 85

8.6% --- Additional staff; stipends while in training

4.3% --- Job sampling programs; day care services; consortium of community resources; money/household management; parenting; knowledge of labor market; career/life, counseling and planning

N = 23

Services needing additional allocation:

Frequency of Response

26.6% --- Job training skills education

13.3% --- Additional counseling staff; counseling services

6.6% --- Job placement; wider course offerings; stipends during training; day care services; consortium of community resources; health; job sampling programs

N = 15

Recommended techniques for communication:

Frequency of Responses

16.2% --- Word-of-mouth; newspapers; radio/TV

5.4% --- Social services; telephone contact; home visits; posters in super markets; flyers sent home with school children

3.7% --- Religious/social groups

3.7% --- YWCA's; cooperative extensions; newsletters; mailings to appropriate agencies; CETA intake; high school equivalency; programs; ads in free publications

N = 37

TWO/FOUR YEAR COLLEGES

Services appropriate to displaced homemaker clientele:

Frequency of Response		
18.5%	---	Education and vocational opportuntities
11.1%	---	Career planning; non-traditional careers programs
7.4%	---	Group sessions in self-awareness; financial management groups; some services available to other students; credit free programs; job search and placement
3.7%	---	Support groups; single parenting; associate degree, project EVE; legal rights to women; re-entering workshops

N = 27

Services recommended for displaced homemaker clientele:

Frequency of Response		
35.0%	---	Career/life goals
20.0%	---	Job placement; on-the-job training experiences
10.0%	---	Personal counseling
5.0%	---	Support groups; awareness of social service and community support; a central referral service; companionship; hotline for crisis situations; skills programs; family management; on-the-job experiences

N = 20

Services possible with no additional allocation:

Frequency of Response		
18.1%	---	Career education; personal counseling
9.0%	---	On-the-job training experience; family management; hotline for crisis problems; job opportuntity; stipends to allow women to take courses; clearinghouse/referral service; support groups

N = 11

Services needing additional allocation:

Frequency of Response		
40.0%	---	Career and job planning
20.0%	---	Outreach information regarding programs; hotline; personal counseling

N = 5

Recommended techniques for communication:

Frequency of Response		
30.0%	---	Newspaper articles
20.0%	---	Radio/TV
10.0%	---	Brochures to social service agencies
5.0%	---	PTA groups; churches; shopping facilities, beauty shops; YWCA's; brochures in community colleges; personal interviews; center or umbrella approach

N = 20

WOMEN'S/DISPLACED HOMEMAKER CENTERS

Services appropriate to displaced homemaker clientele:

Frequency of Response		
13.9%	---	Counseling; job counseling and placement
9.3%	---	Peer support; job awareness support
6.9%	---	Educational referral; structured training program
4.6%	---	Resume writing; values clarification; social service referrals
2.3%	---	Workshop on important topics, community awareness; job training; basic skills tutoring; interviewing practices; work experience or internship; community outreach; limited financial assistance; volunteer opportunities; interest testing

N = 43

Services recommended for displaced homemaker clientele:

Frequency of Response		
47.0%	---	Educational opportunity information
32.0%	---	Support services/counseling
20.0%	---	Job readiness
16.0%	---	Job placement assistance
8.0%	---	Referral
4.0%	---	Basic tutoring services; support teams; social/economic awareness; realistic goal setting; opportunity to develop their own center

N = 25

Services possible with no additional allocation:

Frequency of Response		
22.2%	---	Job/career development; support groups
11.1%	---	Group/individual counseling; referral services; tutorial services

N = 9

Services needing additional allocation:

Frequency of Response		
100%	---	Trying to do all that is needed

N = 1

Recommended techniques for communication:

Frequency of Response		
28.5%	---	Radio/TV
23.8%	---	Newspaper
9.5%	---	"Grapevine"; posters in stores; brochures; speak to community groups; referral from other agencies; mailings in ADC envelopes; personal contact

N = 27

COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSIONS

Services appropriate to displaced homemaker clientele:

Frequency of Response		
11.5%	---	Nutrition; consumer education; consumer education; parenting
7.6%	---	Leadership training; home management; financial management; home economics; human development/positive self-image; EFNEP
3.8%	---	Leader training in home skills; supervision of a paraprofessional program requiring low entry qualifications; home maintenance; "living and change services"; learning new occupations; social service support

N = 25

Services recommended for displaced homemaker clientele:

Frequency of Response		
26.4%	---	Coping with new status
14.7%	---	Financial management
11.7%	---	Realistic employment counseling; re-training skills
5.8%	---	An information and education center; crisis service; job placement
2.9%	---	Legal awareness; out-reach interview for jobs; opportunities to meet with peers

N = 34

Services possible with no additional allocation:

Frequency of Response		
17.2%	---	Career/employment training
10.3%	---	Educational programing; support services
3.4%	---	Opportunity to meet with peers; educational programing; financial management; legal assistance; reduction or rural isolation; crisis services; staff for an information center; coping with new status

N = 19

Services needing additional allocation:

Frequency of Response		
10.3%	---	Teaching financial management; self-awareness training
6.8%	---	Single parenting
3.4%	---	Teaching consumer education; teaching home maintenance

N = 29

Recommended techniques for communication:

Frequency of Response		
27.2%	---	Radio/TV
15.1%	---	Newspaper
12.1%	---	Brochure
9.0%	---	Telephone calls
6.0%	---	Letters; home contact
3.0%	---	Local community agencies; bands; communication through extensions; nutrition aids; word-of-mouth; agency outreach workers; home contact

N = 33

YWCA

Services appropriate to displaced homemaker clientele:

Frequency of Response		
20.0%	---	Exploration, self-assessment group
10.0%	---	Career/educational advisement; divorce, separation support groups; resume writing; group posting; opportunity for volunteer leadership and contributions; assertiveness training; home repairs for women; referral to local employment and training officers

N = 10

Services recommended for displaced homemaker clientele:

Frequency of Response		
25.0%	---	Personal counseling; job counseling
12.5%	---	Counseling; job assessment; self assessment; job opportunities individual support

N = 8

Services possible with no additional allocation:

Frequency of Response		
40.0%	---	Counseling
20.0%	---	Career awareness; financial management; support group

N = 5

Services needing additional allocation:

Frequency of Response		
66.0%	---	Self awareness
35.0%	---	Most are already a part of existing program

N = 3

Recommended techniques for communication:

Frequency of Response		
40.0%	---	Newspaper articles
20.0%	---	Public meetings; providing brochures; contact with groups

N = 5

OTHERS

Services appropriate to displaced homemaker clientele:

Frequency of Response		
10.7%	---	Job placement; training under CETA title II B
7.1%	---	Resume writing; job/individual counseling; career workshop; educational planning; classroom training; work experience
3.5%	---	Small business conferences; interviewing; home management; testing; support group with therapist; career advisement appointments; referral services; telephone information for displaced homemakers regarding community services; assertiveness training; crisis intervention

N = 28

Services recommended for displaced homemaker clientele:

Frequency of Response		
21.8%	---	Counseling
15.6%	---	Support groups
12.5%	---	Employment
9.3%	---	Information regarding community resources; training; life skills training
6.2%	---	Legal aid
3.1%	---	Work experience programs; clearinghouse for referral; inexpensive housing; adequate day care services; employment opportunities

N = 32

Services possible with no additional allocation:

Frequency of Response

29.4% --- Counseling

17.6% --- Learning new skills

11.7% --- Employment; legal aid

5.8% --- Adequate day care; housing; support groups; out-reach services; linkage

N = 17

Services needing additional allocation:

Frequency of Response:

12.5% --- Out-reach service; counseling; job search assistance; personal assessment; legal assistance

2.5% --- Support services

N = 8

Recommended techniques for communication:

Frequency of Response

22.5% --- Newspapers

19.3% --- Radio/TV

9.6% --- Speak to single parent goups; newsletters

6.4% --- Workshops/classes; best program announcements in stores

3.2% --- Word-of-mouth; maintain communication with department of social services; telephone calls; making other agencies aware of displaced homemakers; booklet give to newly widowed people; networking with other agencies; peer presentation - special problem groups

N = 31

SUMMARY OF CONTINUING EDUCATION PARTICIPATION: DISPLACED HOMEMAKER SIMILARS*

Years of Age	Participants in Continuing Education Since Leaving School	Time Since Most Recent Organized Course: Within 5 years	Within 5-10 years	Within 10 years	Course Job Related	Learning Interest & Job Related
35 - 44	72.4%	89.9%	8.6%	6.6%	36.7%	58.5%
45 - 54	72.8%	71.6%	8.3%	15.7%	59.7%	52.5%
55 + older	66.2%	62.1%	8.5%	29.4%	43.9%	15.3%
TOTAL	69.5%	72.3%	8.5%	19.2%	55.0%	37.4%

N = 600

* Widowed, divorced, separated, unemployed

PERCEIVED UTILITY OF COUNSELING SERVICE FOR
CONTINUING EDUCATIONAL DISPLACED HOMEMAKER SIMILARS*

Years of Age	Continuing Education Counseling Perceived as Helpful	Would Consult Counselor for Job related Courses	Would Consult Counselor for Financial Aid
35 - 64	82.3%	76.0%	71.2%
45 - 54	68.2%	64.0%	59.5%
55 + older	53.9%	35.6%	25.7%
TOTAL	62.1%	49.4%	40.7%

N= 600

* Widowed, divorced, separated, unemployed

SUMMARY OF LEARNING PURPOSE: DISPLACED HOMEMAKER SIMILARS*

Years of Age	Job-Related Learning Interest	Would Study for License Diploma, Degree	Type of License, Degree, Diploma			Willing to pay $25 or over
			H.S. Diploma	License, Certificate	College Degree	
35 - 44	65.3%	54.5%	32.1%	45.3%	22.6%	27.7%
45 - 54	47.3%	29.3%	53.8%	34.6%	7.6%	25.3%
55 + older	[illegible]%	6.6%	34.8%	65.2%	----	11.1%
TOTAL	25.4%	19.1%	38.2%	47.0%	13.7%	16.4%

N = 600

* Widowed, divorced, separated, unemployed

SUMMARY OF INTERESTS: DISPLACED HOMEMAKER SIMILARS*

	Total Selecting Interest	Selection by Age		
		35-44	45-54	55 + Older
Sewing	44.1%	12.4%	15.9%	69.9%
Arts and Crafts	42.8%	12.5%	12.5%	7.5%
Home Decorating	30.8%	20.4%	18.0%	61.7%
Gardening	30.4%	13.3%	14.5%	72.1%
Cooking	27.7	13.3%	22.0%	64.7%
Travel	23.6%	12.5%	19.5%	68.0%
Physical Fitness	17.7%	22.9%	28.1%	49.0%
Performing Arts	17.5%	12.6%	23.2%	64.2%
Sports	16.8%	18.7%	30.8%	50.5%
Business Skills	16.4%	39.3%	23.6%	37.1%
Religion	15.7%	5.9%	21.2%	72.9%
Humanities	13.4%	16.4%	20.5%	63.0%
Investments	13.3%	23.6%	33.3%	43.1%
Home Repairs	13.0%	20.9%	34.3%	44.8%
High School Equivalency	12.2%	42.9%	28.6%	28.6%
Nursing	12.1%	34.8%	40.9%	24.2%
Law	11.8%	31.1%	35.9%	32.8%
Psychology/Human Behavior	11.0%	35.0%	25.0%	40.0%
History, Gov't, Current Events	10.9%	15.3%	15.3%	69.5%
Consumer Education	10.5%	22.8%	15.8%	61.4%
Nature Study	9.6%	15.4%	30.8%	53.8%
Foreign Language	9.0%	30.6%	22.4%	46.9%
Health Saftey	8.8%	29.3%	18.8%	52.1%
Social Classes	8.3%	33.3	40.0%	26.7%

Retirement Planning	8.1%	18.2%	27.3%	54.5%
Occult Sciences	7.7%	2.4%	33.3%	42.2%
Basic Education	6.6%	32.4%	14.7%	52.9%
Computer Science	5.9%	34.4%	40.6%	25.0%
Sales and Advertising	5.5%	33.3%	43.3%	23.3%
Driving/Flight Training	5.1%	50.0%	21.4%	28.6%
Service Occupations	4.4%	33.3%	37.5%	29.2%
Management Skills	4.2%	43.5%	30.4%	26.1%
Education	3.8%	23.8%	38.1%	38.1%
Agriculture	3.5%	21.1%	31.6%	47.4%
Building Trades	2.7%	21.4%	35.7%	42.9%
Science/Math	2.5%	28.6%	35.7%	35.7%
Industrial trade-tech Skills	2.2%	16.7%	66.7%	16.7%
Protective Services	2.2%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
Citizenship - ESL	1.0%	30.0%	-----	70.0%
Engineering	.5%	66.7%	33.3%	-----

* Widowed, divorced, separated and unemployed

SUMMARY OF PERCEIVED BARRIERS TO CONTINUING EDUCATION:
DISPLACED HOMEMAKER SIMILARS*

	Total Identifying Barrier	Identification by age		
		35-44	45-55	55 + Older
Feels too old	26.6%	5.6%	18.8%	75.7%
Lack of transportation	23.1%	18.4%	19.2%	62.4%
Inconvenient Schedule	23.6%	25.0%	28.9%	46.1%
No class of interest	21.9%	22.7%	24.4%	52.9%
Cost of tuition	18.2%	34.3%	19.2%	56.5%
Cost of materials	15.1%	24.4%	24.4%	51.2%
Lack of information	14.7%	21.3%	23.8%	55.0%
Home responsibilities	14.2%	41.6%	28.6%	29.9%
Physical disability/poor health	13.3%	9.7%	12.5%	77.8%
Poor location	12.9%	14.3%	20.0%	65.7%
Knows nobody in class	11.0%	16.7%	18.3%	65.0%
Cost of travel	11.0%	27.5%	18.8%	53.8%
Afraid of failing	8.6%	27.7%	21.3%	51.1%
No one to help get started	7.0%	21.1%	36.8%	42.1%
Cost of clothes/uniforms	6.0%	36.4%	24.2%	39.4%
Need for babysitter	6.6%	72.2%	22.2%	5.6%
Time required to complete	6.6%	27.8%	27.8%	44.4%
Time away from earning money	4.6%	40.0%	52.0%	8.0%
Class full	4.4%	24.2%	-----	70.8%
Demand of time for assignment	3.3%	33.3%	27.8%	38.9%

* Widowed, divorced, separated and unemployed

THE DISPLACED HOMEMAKER IN NEW YORK STATE: POLICY AND PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

An Invitational Conference

Displaced Homemaker in New York State: A Needs Assessment
(VEA # C078-1062CT)

Empire Plaza--Meeting Room # 1 — Albany, New York

September 21, 1979

8:30 a.m. . . . . Arrival and Registration

9:00 a.m. . . . . Welcome - Gerald Freeborne,
Assistant Commissioner
Division of Occupational and
Continuing Education

9:30 a.m. . . . . Keynote Address: A National Perspective --- Needs and Services for Displaced Homemakers

Cynthia Marano, Coordinator
Displaced Homemaker Network
State-wide Director,
Maryland Displaced Homemaker
Center.

Coffee and Danish

10:45 a.m. . . . . Summary of Project Outcomes
LaVerna M. Fadale
Dorothy King
Linda Stutz

12:15 p.m. . . . . Lunch --- Meeting Room # 2

1:30 p.m. . . . . Panel and Open Dialogue: Reactions and Implications to Program Planning and Policy

Louise Finney, Assistant Industrial Commissioner

Carol Durst, Coordinator Displaced Homemaker Program

NYS Department of Labor

Carol Jabonaski, Coordinator of Special Projects

Richard King, Associate in Bureau of Occupational Education, Planning, Evaluation, and Research

NYS Education Department

Robert Giambattista, Director VEA Displaced Homemaker Project - Syracuse

Betsy Hopkins, Director Displaced Homemaker Center - Buffalo

Funded Projects

Edith Felgemachler, Displaced Homemaker

Martha-Carol Marvin, Displaced Homemaker

Displaced Homemaker Representatives

Coke and Coffee

3:15 p.m. . . . . "The Conferees Recommend ..." Small and Large Group Session with Resource Personnel

4:00 p.m. . . . . Evaluation and Summary Dr. Gene M. Winter, Director Two-Year College Development Center

4:30 p.m. . . . . Adjourn